

THE RIO NEWS.

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VOL. XXV.

RIO DE JANEIRO, APRIL 25TH, 1899.

NUMBER 17

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Resident Director.

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[April 25th, 1899.]

Insurance.**PHOENIX FIRE OFFICE**

Established 1782

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Insures against risk of fire, houses, goods and merchandise, and offers the best of guarantees with the most favorable conditions.

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THE MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

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Reserve fund £ 575,000

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C. J. Cazaly.

2, Rue General Camara—1st floor.

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Edward Ashworth & Co.No. 50, Rue 1^o de Marco.**BRITISH & FOREIGN MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY LTD.**

Capital £ 1,000,000 sterling

Reserve fund 1,328,751 "

Agent : **P. E. Swanwick.**87, Rue 1^o de Marco—2nd floor.**GUARDIAN FIRE AND LIFE ASSURANCE CO., LIMITED.**

Agents in Rio de Janeiro :

Youle & Co.No. 38, Rue 1^o de Marco.**NORTH BRITISH AND MERCANTILE INSURANCE CO. LTD.**

Total funds on 31st Dec. 1898 £ 12,954,532

Authorized Capital " 3,000,000

Subscribed Capital " 2,750,000

Agents for Rio de Janeiro:

Pullen, Schmidt & Co.

107, Rue da Quitanda,

CHARLES HUE

Commission Merchant and Ship Agent

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F. O. Box 801 RIO DE JANEIRO.

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HAND BOOK OF RIO DE JANEIRO

A SECOND EDITION OF THIS USEFUL GUIDE BOOK IS NOW IN COURSE OF REVISION AND WILL BE PUBLISHED AT THE EARLIEST DATE POSSIBLE. IT WILL BE CONSIDERABLY IMPROVED AND ENLARGED. A FEW GOOD ADVERTISEMENTS WILL BE RECEIVED. FOR TERMS AND OTHER INFORMATION APPLY TO THE EDITOR OF THE RIO NEWS.

Travellers' Directory.**São Paulo.**

Through express trains leave the Central station daily at 5 a. m. and 8:30 p. m. (dormitorio); returning leaves São Paulo at 5 a. m. and 3 p. m. (dormitorio). Change of cars both ways at Taubaté. Change of cars both ways for Santos, connecting with the São Paulo Railway.

Cachambú and Lambary.

Central Railway (São Paulo express) to Cruzeiro, thence by Minas and Rio Railway to destination.

Juiz de Fora, Barbacena, Ourô Prêto, etc.

Through express trains leave Central station daily at 5 a. m. and 7 p. m. Connects with all branches along the main line (Linha do Centro) of that railway. Change of cars leave at 7 a. m. and 4 p. m., the first running through to Barbacena, and the second to Entre Rios.

Belo Horizonte.

Trains leave station of General Carneiro, on main line of Central railway, at 2:21 p. m. and 11:40 a. m.—the latter a mixed train.

Petropolis :

Barca leaves the Prainha pier at 6:30 and 8:30 a. m. (Sundays and holidays 8 a. m.) for the pier of Petrópolis with return at 11:30 a. m. and 1:30 p. m. also included for Petrópolis. Sundays and holidays excepted.

By all land route passengers leave Central Railway station by suburban trains at 4:30 p. m. for S. Francisco Xavier station (fare 40 reis) and there transfer to suburban train to Leonópolis station (fare 40 reis), leaving daily. Sundays and holidays included, at 4:45 p. m. for Petrópolis.

Returning from Petrópolis, the all land route trains leave at 6 a. m. and 11:30 a. m. and 1:30 p. m. for Petrópolis. Sundays and holidays included for Petrópolis. Xanxerê station, where train leaves for suburban train on Central Railway (additional fare 40 reis). The barca trains leave Petrópolis at 6 and 7:30 a. m. (except on Sundays and holidays) and 4:30 p. m. for Maná and Barcas for Petrópolis. On Sundays and holidays the barca train leaves Petrópolis at 4:05 p. m.

Nova Friburgo :

Barca leaves the Praia das Marinhais at 5:30 a. m. daily and at 2:30 p. m. on Saturdays, to connect with the Leopoldina Railway to Santa Anna de Marinhais. Returning, trains leave Nova Friburgo at 2:37 p. m. daily, and at 11 a. m. on Mondays, Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays. Train leaves Rio at 1:30 p. m. and returning leaves Friburgo at 6:30 p. m.

Corcovado :

Regular trains, week days, leave 51, Rua Cosme Velho, Laranjeiras, at 11 a. m. and 2 and 5:30 p. m., returning leave the summit at 7:30 and 9:30 a. m. and 1:45 and 7 p. m. On Sundays and holidays, the hours are :—leaving 51, Rua Cosme Velho at 9:30 a. m. and 11 a. m.; returning 7:30 a. m., 1:45, 3:30, 4:45, 5:30, 6, 7 and 8 p. m. Each train gives the excursionist half an hour on the summit.

Official Directory.**U. S. LEGATION.—Petropolis. CHARLES PAGE BRYAN, Minister.****BRITISH LEGATION.—No. 1, Rue Visconde de Itaborá (opposite Custom House). PETROPOLIS EDMUND C. H. PHILLIPS, Minister.****AMERICAN CONSULATE GENERAL.—No. 22, Rue 1^o de Marco. EUGENE SERGER, Consul General.****BRITISH CONSULATE GENERAL.—No. 1, Rue Visconde de Itaborá (opposite Custom House). WILLIAM G. WAGSTAFF, Consul General.****Church Directory****CHURCH OF ENGLAND.—Until further notice the**

Church will be closed. The services will be held every Saturday at 11 o'clock in the morning in the hall of the Young Men's Christian Association. Rua da Quitanda. Baptisms and Marriages at times to be arranged with the Chaplain.

IRVING CRAWSHAW, M.A., British Chaplain, 74, Rua Mendo da Sá, Icarai.

IGREJA EVANGÉLICA PLUMINENSE.—Rua Dr. José Joaquim, No. 179—Divine service in Portuguese on Sunday. Services at 11 a. m. and 7 p. m. Biblical class to study the Holy Scriptures at 5 p. m. afternoons. Gospel preaching at 6:30 p. m. on Wednesdays. Biblical study and preaching at 7 p. m.

JOAO M. G. DOS SANTOS, Pastor, METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH—Large do Catete. Evangelical at 12 noon Sundays. Prayer meeting service Thursday, 7:30 p. m. Portuguese service at 10 a. m. and 7 p. m. Sundays; 7 p. m. Wednesdays.—E. A. TILLY, Pastor. Sunday School at 10 a. m. and 7 p. m. Sundays; 7 p. m. Wednesdays.—REV. FR. EDWARD WILKIE.

PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH.—No. 15, Travessa da Barreiros. Services in Portuguese every Sunday at 11 a. m. and 7 p. m., and at 7 p. m. Thursdays.

ALVARO E. DOS REIS, Pastor. Residence: On the church premises.

BAPTIST CHURCH.—No. 23, Rue da Sant' Anna. Services in Portuguese every Sunday at 11 a. m. and 7 p. m., and every Wednesday at 7 p. m.

W. B. BACBY, D. D., Pastor. Caixa 352

IGREJA PRESBITERIANA DO RIAUACHELO.—No. 234, Rue Dr. Anna Nery. Estação do Rio. Services, Sunday evenings at 7 p. m. Wednesdays 7 p. m. FRANKLIN H. NASCIMENTO, Pastor. Primary school in the church building.

Professional Directory

J. DIAS RIBEIRO, M. D., Ex-assistant to Professors Bartholdi and Da Costa of Philadelphia, and Dr. René of New York. Residence: Rue Senador Dantas 44 A.

DR. WILLIAM FREDERICK BLODGETH, German Physician. Office: 78, Rua General Camara. Consulting hours from 12 to 2 p. m.

DR. BRASIAZ, Surgeon, graduate of the Faculty of Paris. Specialist in diseases of females, urinary passages. Radical cure of hernias, hemorrhoids, uterine surges. Diseases of the heart. Surgical operations. Consultations from 1 to 3 p. m.: Rua da Quitanda, No. 42.

ENÍAS M. FERRAS, Lawyer, specialist in commercial and civil cases, after long stay in London, is pleading in São Paulo. Office: Rua de Santa Teresinha, n. 20—S. Paulo.

Miscellaneous.

AMERICAN BIBLE SOCIETY'S AGENCEY.—No. 20, Rue d'Ajuda.—H. C. TUCKER, Agent.

BRITISH AND FOREIGN BIBLE SOCIETY'S AGENCEY.—Rue de Setembro, No. 71—On sale the Holy Scriptures in Portuguese, English, French, German, Italian, Spanish and other languages.

JOAO V. DE SOUZA ANTUNES, Agent.

BRITISH SUBSCRIPTION LIBRARY AND READING ROOM.—Rue 10, Rue Gonçalves Dias. Open from noon to 6 p. m.—For terms, apply to Librarian.

RIO SEAMEN'S MISSION.—Read and Reading Room 10, Rue Camerino (formerly Imperatriz), 3rd floor; W. J. LUMBY, Missionary. Gifts of books, magazines, paper, etc., also of left-over clothing, to be gratefully received at the Mission, or at No. 27, Candelaria.

YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION.—No. 39, Rue da Quitanda and floor. Rooms open from 10 a. m. to 12 o'clock p. m. Library office hours from noon to 1 o'clock p. m. Nicolas A. Rodriguez, President; Myron A. Clark, General Secretary; R. A. W. Sloan, Hon. Treasurer.

SEA SICKNESS**ADMIRABLE RESULTS.**

We are constantly receiving communications from travellers similar to those given below, which fully prove the extraordinary efficacy of the Paulista remedy. Nectandra Amara against the distressing sea-illness, and all the other aches and complaints of the stomach and intestines, frequent on long voyages at sea or on land. Below known are the results obtained with it as a preventive measure.

On the 9th ult., a merchant in São Paulo wrote us as follows:—My late partner W. to whom I recommended the Nectandra for sea sickness, informs me that his son, who was writing to him from London, saying that he was astonished at the results he obtained from it on board ship.

On the 10th May last, the distinguished physician, Dr. Ernani Pinto, wrote us as follows of the application and results he had made on board the mail steamer *Olinda*:—Cases of sea sickness treated with the Nectandra. In one case the remedy caused the patient to vomit, and in the others there was a decided relief. Cases of gastro-intestinal disturbance treated with the same remedy. Amongst these may be mentioned the case of the Federal Senator Alvaro, who had been suffering with exceeding colic pains, the case of S. E. Dr. G. L. C. P. a passenger from Peru to Pará, suffering intolerable agony from intestinal pains, from which he had been subject for a month before embarking and the case of Sr. B. A. de Souza, a citizen of Pará, who, when he was suffering from excruciating colic and violent vomiting, in these cases as well as in the other five the effect obtained was complete and rapid."

In view of these results we have still another proof of the fact that for sea sickness and gastro-intestinal troubles the preparations of Nectandra Amara can be easily employed with sure effect.

Of the 7th October, 1895, the surgeon of the Army Medical Corps, Dr. Henrique Mangan, wrote us as follows:—I certify that when on board ships of war, I have used the Nectandra to treat the Tincture of Nectandra Amara against sea sickness, a remedy which I tried on the recommendation of well-known persons without any hope of obtaining a good result, because they had never been relieved by any other remedy. The foregoing is true of the case of my rank.

Capital Federal, Oct. 9th, 1895.—Dr. Henrique Mangan.

On the 17th August, 1895, Sr. Lacand wrote as follows:

Rio de Janeiro, 17th August, 1895. Mr. J. B. de Miranda.—According to my promise, I have the pleasure to send you to-day the enclosed letter from Miss Richardson, the author of the *Tincture of Nectandra Amara* against sea sickness, a remedy which she tried on the faith of my rank.

Miss Richardson's letter goes:

I have much pleasure in testifying to the merit of Nectandra Amara as a remedy for sea-sickness. I used it recently on a voyage and found it most efficacious.—E. Richardson.

On the 15th October, 1895, Dr. Pacs Leme wrote to us as follows:

Rio de Janeiro, 15th October, 1895.—My good friend Miranda.—For many years I have used your preparations of Nectandra Amara on the members of my family, and with the greatest advantage I have used it on the employees of the Tinture for the nausea arising from the brusque and shaking movements which passengers have to suffer on our railways. I tried its powers on a gentle manner, and the result was excellent. I have since used it on our railways, and later on, travelling to Bahia, Ceará, I had opportunity to observe the same effects on some friends of mine. The Nectandra Amara is already well recommended, but I have pleasure in confirming its utility to face the world, as I have seen with my own eyes, that without doubt it has relieved many.

Ever yours.—Pedro G. Pacs Leme.

N. B.—The proprietors of the Paulista remedy Nectandra Amara have prepared three language Portuuges, English and Spanish—to facilitate its use amongst natives and foreigners.

Sold by all chemists and druggists, and at the Deposit in Rua de S. Pedro, No. 71, (1st floor) Rio de Janeiro, Brazil.

RIVER PLATE ITEMS.

Gold was yesterday quoted at 230.4 in Buenos Aires.

The present government of Uruguay is reducing its army, and is making economies wherever possible in administration expenses.

A Buenos Aires telegram of the 24th says that Sr. Pascual Cortéz has left for Rio de Janeiro on a confidential mission from the Italian government.

It is stated that ex-President Alonso, the deposed chief magistrate of Bolivia, is going to Europe. An asylum for deposed presidents would now fill a long-felt want.

A Buenos Aires telegram of the 24th says that during the recent earthquake disturbances, the village of Cacuiba, in Bolivia, was completely destroyed, and that a volcanic eruption followed which completely covered the site of the village. Many lives were lost and the survivors fled from the place. A great many people had taken refuge in the church, whose walls fell in, crushing many people.

On Wednesday evening (April 12), a heavy goods train, composed of two engines and 27 wagons mostly laden with cattle, which left Minas (Uruguay) at 7:15 p. m. went off the line having been washed away by rain. The two engines and ten of the wagons left the track, some of the latter being overturned. Several of the cattle were killed, and a number of the others escaped, it being impossible to follow them in the darkness of the night. There were a number of men on the train, but all of them escaped unharmed. A gang was sent out yesterday to repair the damage.—Montevideo Times.

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—Fears are still entertained of a revolution in the province of Buenos Aires, and federal troops are being sent to La Plata. The trouble arises from a refusal of Governor Irigoyen to accept certain election returns, which he considers fraudulent.

A very serious mistake was made at a hotel in Santiago del Estero, Argentina. The cook by mistake sent up to dinner on Sunday a piece of grated cheese, mixed with arsenic, which was intended to kill mice. Fourteen people, including the dispenser and five sisters of charity, soon felt the effects of the poison and sent for the doctor, who attended them at once. All were soon out of danger, except the cook and a nurse, who were more dangerously poisoned than the others.

—We see by the *B. A. Standard*, that the Buenos Aires Diamond Jubilee Committee desire to make known the fact that though no steps have yet been taken for building the new Sailors Home, they have had many meetings regarding the matter, the last being having taken place on Tuesday (April 4). The funds at the disposal of the committee amount to £47,000 m/u. This sum has been found insufficient for the purpose. The aim of the committee has been to get a building erected for £50,000 m/u but for this amount it has been found extremely difficult to get a plan which would give the necessary accommodation and yet be satisfactory from an architectural point of view. The committee have however, now obtained a plan which they think will meet the needs of the case, and in the course they hope to have it elaborated. The committee trust that the considerable balance still required for the completion of the building and for many inevitable expenses will be provided.

—Barely three years ago the Chibas road out in the Union suburb of Montevideo was scarcely wide enough to accommodate the fashionable traffic making use of it on their way to the rancho of a certain Don Marcos, who declared himself the owner of a "saint," alleged to possess the usual miraculous healing powers of all the kindred of that ilk. Don Marcos was rapidly making his fortune out of the business of selling "holy oil" guaranteed to be second to none. Elliman included, until the parish priest of the locality finding the rival concern seriously affecting his weekly receipts obtained a declaration from the Bishop that Don Marcos' saint was no longer enjoying the protection of the Church, and as a consequence her ladyship speedily eclipsed! It must be assumed that the Bishop's order also affected the "holy oil," for both Don Marcos and his wife have since died in a most natural manner, and the latest heard of the miraculous lady image is that it is in the judicial deposit waiting sale to the highest bidder under order of the Probate Court. To what base ends may we not come!—Review, Buenos Aires.

SAN PAULO GAS CO.

A dividend of 10 per cent. per annum was a fine "Easter egg" for the shareholders of the San Paulo Gas Company, of which the directors' report was issued at the end of March. This enterprise works under a concession from the government of the state of São Paulo, which does not expire until 1927, but even then the works remain in possession of the company. The quoted share capital is £ 250,000 in £ shares, and in addition, £ 30,000 in 5 per cent. Debentures have been issued. These latter securities, however, are not quoted. For the first 12½ years of the company's existence the dividends were at the rate of 10 per cent. per annum; for one year there was no dividend, after which came 5 per cent., gradually increasing until it has again been brought up to 10 per cent. For 1898 the revenue shows a net profit on the year's working of £ 28,830, making, with £ 1,304, brought forward from previous year, a total of £ 30,134. After paying debenture interest, and providing for an interim dividend, paid in September last, there is an available sum of £ 16,875. Out of this a balance dividend takes £ 12,500; £ 3,000 is placed to reserve account, and £ 3,375 is carried forward. The company having been approached by the San Paulo Railways as to the lighting of their new passenger station in the City of São Paulo by electricity, the directors considered it a favourable opportunity for erecting an electric light works, and they have contracted for an installation sufficiently large for the supply of the stations, with an ample reserve to meet the requirements of other customers. The plant has been arranged for such future extensions as may from time to time be considered advisable. In June last, certain debentures were offered exclusively to the shareholders, and these were over-applied for. Towards the end of this year a further issue will be made to cover the cost of the electric light plant. The £ 10 shares of the company are quoted at about 16½-17½, which, on a 10 per cent. dividend basis, should make them worth buying.

A certain representative of the Young Men's Christian Association who informed a lady friend of his that his object in life was to save young men was perhaps rather startled at the innocent request of his fair listener to "Save a good one for me." This is certainly up-to-date, and perhaps young ladies on the look out for a mate will subscribe to these useful institutions and thus add to the business of the matrimonial agencies.

Banks.**LONDON AND BRAZILIAN BANK, LIMITED.**

Capital £ 1,500,000
Capital paid up " 750,000
Reserve fund " 600,000

HEAD OFFICE: LONDON.

BRANCH OFFICE IN RIO DE JANEIRO

10, Rue da Alfandega

Draws on Head Office and the following Branches and Agencies:

LISBON, OPORTO, PARA,
PERNAMBUCO, BAHIA, SANTOS, SAO PAULO,
CAMPINAS, RIO GRANDE DO SUL,
PILOTAS, PORTO ALEGRE, MONTEVIDEO,
BUENOS AIRES, ROSARIO or SANTA FE, ANO
NEW YORK.

Also on:

Messrs. Glyn, Mill & Currie & Co., LONDON.
Messrs. Mallet Frères & Co., PARIS.

Messrs. Schroder & Co., J. H. Schroder & Co.,
nachf. HAMBURG.
Messrs. Joh. Berenberg, Gossler & Co., HAMBURG.

Messrs. Granet Brown & Co., GENOA.

B RASILIANSCHE BANK FÜR DEUTSCHLAND.

Established in Hamburg on 16th December,
1887 by the "Direction der Disconto Gesellschaft"
in Berlin and the "Norddeutsche Bank in Ham-
burg," Hamburg.

Capital . . . 10,000,000 Marks.

BRANCH-OFFICE IN RIO DE JANEIRO.
(Caixa 108.)**Branch-offices in São Paulo and Santos**
(Caixa 120.) (Caixa 125)

Draws on:
Germany Direction der Disconto
Gesellschaft, Berlin
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Authorized by Decree No. 591, of 17th October, 1891.

Subscribed capital £ 1,500,000
Realized do " 900,000
Reserve fund " 1,000,000

BRANCHES:

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Capital £ 1,000,000
Idem paid up " 800,000
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The London Joint Stock Bank, Limited,

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Decree No. 2,432 of 2nd January, 1897.

CAPITAL: Frs. 10,000,000 (Ten million French.)

HEAD OFFICE:

9, RUE LAFFITTE, Paris.

Branch Office in Rio de Janeiro:

78, Rue da Quitanda

P. O. B. 58.

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These wonderful pills, so useful and
beneficial in all effects of the stomach
and intestines, are obtainable in all places
where a post-office exists; the manufacturer
will forward by registered mail and
to any given address, if accompanied by
money: 1 box for \$25.00, 1/4 dozen boxes for
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**BANCO DA REPUBLICA DO
BRAZIL**

Realized Capital . . . Rs. 110,150,200\$000

N. B. This capital to be
reduced to Rs. 100,000,000 in accordance with
the Government's Decree of 8th May 1897.

Reserve Fund Rs. 19,537,044\$00

Profits in suspenso Rs. 9,075,823\$568
on 30th June 1898.

OFFICE IN RIO DE JANEIRO

9, Rue da Alfandega.

Agencies at Para, Maranhão, Ceará, Pernambuco
Bahia, Victoria, Santos, S. Paulo, Desterro
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Executes orders for purchases and sales of

stocks, shares, etc., and transacts every

description of banking business.

THE "BIG WOODS" OF BRAZIL.

In his letters on the River Plate republics,
Mr. Frank G. Carpenter includes a very interesting
description of a visit to the Brazilian state of Matto Grosso, lying above Paraguay
on the headwaters of the Paraguay river. He says:

I have already written how in coming to
Asuncion I sailed as far as from New York
city to Omaha into South America on large
river steamers. I can go just as much further
by steam into the very heart of this continent,
or further than from Philadelphia to Salt Lake
City. The limit of steam navigation is now
Cuiaba, Brazil, the capital of Matto Grosso,
and the metropolis of a vast country of unde-
veloped resources.

The first man to penetrate this region by
steam was an American. His name was Capt.
Thomas J. Page. He was commander of the
steam launch Alpha of our navy, and upon
this little ship in 1859 he pushed his way inland
2,700 miles from the Atlantic. To-day Bra-
zilian small steamers go over the same route
twice a month, and there are steamers leaving
here weekly for Cuiaba. The Paraguay river
for half the journey is everywhere twenty feet
deep, while its average depth is said to be
forty-five feet.

In going from Asuncion to Cuiaba you pass
through a region which is most picturesque.
Crossing the boundary of Paraguay, you enter
the great province of Matto Grosso, which is
an empire in itself. As you go north the Paragu-
ay river narrows, the scenery becomes wild,
and you steam in and out among mountains
upon the bases of which grow fern trees and
giant palms. The banks are covered with a
wooded mass of vegetation. The trees are tall
and bound together with vines and creepers.
You could not make your way through them
with an ax or a knife.

There are all kinds of wild birds, and you
get many shots from the steamer. There are
alligators everywhere, and if you rise early
you may now and then see tigers swimming
across the river.

Further north, if you throw a dynamite
cartridge into the water the dead fish will soon
rise on all sides of you, and you can within a
few minutes pick up enough to half fill your
boat. Here and there you pass farm houses
cut out of the woods. At some of these the
boat stops for fresh meat, taking the beevves
on board and killing them there. There are
frequent forests of palms scattered along the
river.

About two days' ride above Asuncion, just
over the Brazilian line, a forest-covered island
thirteen hundred feet high, springs up ahead
of you and seems to stop your progress. As
you approach it you see that it is a channel
at the west side wide enough for the boat to go
through. This island is known as the Mount-
ain Gate. The land about it is said to be so
unhealthy that, as one of the authorities
states, even the trees are potbellied and
dropsical. Some of the human beings in the
neighborhood certainly are.

As you proceed further the animal life
increases. Deer are frequently seen and
among them some almost pure white. The
birds are of the most gorgeous plumage,
that of the toucans resplendent in the brightest
reds and blues. The alligators now become
more numerous, and you are frequently ap-
proached by Indians who have tiger skins for
sale. A good skin will bring from \$5 to \$10.
In addition to this, there is sometimes a bounty
paid for such skins. There is one man on
the river who has made quite a little fortune
by killing tigers. He has killed 193 and has
received in the neighborhood of \$3,000 for
them. He got \$10 apiece for the skins and
the cattle owners paid him a bounty of \$5 per
tiger.

Other things offered for sale are parrots and
monkeys. The prices are low, and you can
have them almost for the asking. You can
also buy bows and arrows, Indian baskets
and hammocks. The hammocks are expensive.
Some are made of the brilliant feathers of
tropical birds and cost as high as \$200 apiece.

The province of Matto Grosso is one of the
largest in Brazil. It is as large as one-sixth of
the whole United States, not including our
outlying possessions. It forms the southern
central half of the country. The greater part
of it has never been explored, and it is as wild
to-day as it was when Sebastian Cabot made his
way up the Paraguay river only a few years
after America was discovered.

Matto Grosso is a land of gold and diamonds,
of vast pastures, of impenetrable forests, of
rubber and cacao, and, in fact, in its possibili-
ties, one of the richest lands of the globe.

This territory is to be reached only by the
Parana and Paraguay river systems. It has
no railroads connecting it with the rest of
Brazil, and its people rely for their supplies
upon the steamers of the Parana system.
Every bit of imports is brought over 2,700
miles by river boats, and the officials, who as
a rule come from Rio Janeiro, must travel a
thousand miles further.

At Coimbra, Brazil, 1,810 miles from Buenos
Aires, you see upon the west bank of the river
the first village of any size for a distance
of 700 miles on that side of the river. So far all
the settlements have been on the east bank of
the river, the country to the west being almost
entirely wild. At Coimbra there is a
Brazilian fort. Further on you come to
the little village of Albuquerque, with low,
wooded mountains behind it, and about 175
miles further the steamer stops at Corumba.

Corumba is over 2,200 miles from the Atlantic.
It is almost as far inland by water as
Salt Lake City is from New York by rail. It
is the chief port of Matto Grosso. Here is
located the only custom house of the province,
and the officers come on board and open your
baggage.

The steamer stops long enough for you to
get a good view of the city. It is situated
on a hill, commanding the country for miles.
There are woods about the city, and the place
is picturesque. It has the usual Spanish build-
ings of stucco and tiles, with palm trees
growing here and there in the garden.

There is a beautiful plaza in the center of
Corumba, about which are some of the principal
stores. There is a great deal of thrif-
t to be observed among the merchants. The
city does a large business, the most of which
is managed by French, Italians and Strasburg
Jews.

Goods are sent out from here to parts of the interior.
There is a mile route to Bolivia, the nearest town being San José de
Chiquito, which is 250 miles away. The
journey takes fourteen days, and it is very expensive.
Miles are costly, and you cannot get a good one for less than \$100 in gold. You
must pay in a good supply of canned goods,
for those who try to live off the country fare
poorly. There are few horses. They are subject
to a peculiar disease, which affects their
hind quarters, and their place has been largely
taken by cows and bulls. Bullocks are used
for carts and also for riding, a good riding bullock
being a good price. The bullock is not a bad saddle animal. Its gait is a shambly
trot or pace, and, after you become
used to it, it is not at all unpleasant. The
animals are directed by reins which are tied
to their horns. They are often used to pack
goods and, indeed, take the places that horses
have in our country.

It is shortly after you leave Corumba that
you pass out of the Paraguay river, and enter
the San Lorenzo. The San Lorenzo is not so
big as the Paraguay. In the Paraguay proper
steamers draw as much as nine feet, while
those to which you change at Corumba do not
draw over five. It takes about twelve hours
to reach the San Lorenzo river from Corumba,
and you sail a day and a half upon it before
you enter the Cuiaba river, up which you
steer to the city.

The steamers are always crowded, 200 often
being taken in one little boat. The whole
journey from Corumba to Cuiaba requires six
days, and the fare is \$7 in gold. It is one of
the cheapest steamship trips of the world.
This price includes your meals—coffee in the
morning, breakfast at 10 a.m. and dinner in
the evening.

The scenery of the San Lorenzo and Cuiaba
rivers is very tropical. There are many palms.
There are cotton trees which have balls of
cotton upon them as big as oranges. Others
have blossoms of a silky fiber which hangs
down in great cones of white. This stuff is
used by the people for making pillows.

Cuiaba has about 20,000 people. It is a
surprisingly good city for its location and very
much up-to-date. It has newspapers, hospitals
and schools. It has water works, a street car
line and a cathedral. In its college French,
English and Portuguese are taught, and in its
orphan asylum there are 300 boys. The town
was founded in 1722, being laid out in
Portuguese style with a very pretty plaza and
park. It is situated about two miles from the
river and you can ride to it on one of the tame
cows or you may go on a street car drawn by
mules.

The country surrounding Cuiaba is rich
agriculturally, and I am told there is much
gold in the hills about the city. The cathedral
is said to stand over a gold lode, and on
the edge of the town there are mines which
are still worked by the Portuguese. I have
met several Americans who have been mining
gold in this part of Brazil, but so far none of
them have struck it very rich. It does not
need very sharp eyes to see that gold exists,
for after a heavy tropical rain the boys go out
and search for grains of gold in the street. It
is said that they are often well paid for their
trouble. There are also diamond mines not
far off in the interior, but I am told that the
best diamonds have so far been found much
further north.

TELEGRAMS OF THE WEEK

United States.

APR. 16.—The U. S. commissioners for Samoa will leave on the 25th inst for Apia.

It is calculated in New York that the wheat harvest for 1899 will not now reach half the quantity gathered in 1898.

There are 42,000 men enlisted in the new Cuban army which is to replace the American army of occupation, and 6,000 officers.

Mr. Secretary Hay has notified the Spanish government that the 20 million dollars stipulated in the treaty of peace are now ready for delivery, but payment will only be made in New York.

APR. 17.—A Mr. Hutchinson has succeeded in inventing an apparatus for making the deaf hear, which is said to have given excellent results.

The British battleship « Raleigh », which reached New York to-day, received a most enthusiastic reception from the people.

The commission arbitrating on the limits question between Great Britain and Venezuela has decided in favor of the latter country.

No import duties will be collected in American ports on wood imported from Cuba, Porto Rico and the Philippines, by a special decree issued to-day.

The government has resolved to support by force of arms, if necessary, its claim for compensation against the republic of Honduras for the assassination of the American citizen, Frank Pease.

The question of the Nicaragua canal is becoming a troublesome one and it is feared that new complications will arise.

APR. 18.—The New York Herald says that the Tagalos are about to nominate a commission to arrange terms of peace with the Americans.

The battleship « Chicago » has left New York on a voyage of circumnavigation. She is expected to arrive in Rio on the 27th August, where she will probably remain until the 10th September.

The Mexican government has bought 32,000 Remington rifles in the United States.

Trials have been made of a new compressed air motor for use in traction.

Manilla telegrams state that the Tagalos have moved the seat of their government from San Fernando to Tarlac, a town 118 kilometers from Manilla and 48 to the north of where the insurgents have fixed their head-quarters.

APR. 19.—The government is about to recall the volunteers that went to the Philippines in the first instance, and to replace them by fresh troops.

The "Murplehead" has been ordered to accompany the "Newark" to Samoa.

News has been received by the government that a detachment of soldiers, going to the relief of some Spanish prisoners in Baler, the capital of the province of Principe in the Philippines, fell into a Tagalo ambuscade, but details are not yet forthcoming from official sources, although Admiral Dewey has confirmed the general facts.

Spain.

APR. 16.—The legislative elections took place to-day, and no disturbance has been reported from any part of Spain.

General Rios has telegraphed to his government advising the sending of officers to Aguinaldo to treat for the liberation of the Spanish prisoners in his power, and adds that General Otis has offered to release 1,500 Tagalos who are his prisoners in compensation for the release of an equal number of Spaniards.

APR. 17.—Several of the Madrid papers say that Don Jaime de Bourbon is actually on the march from the frontier, accompanied by the well known Carlist chief Cerral Albo.

Sr. Leon y Castillo, the Spanish ambassador in Paris, has been instructed to come to an agreement with the French government as to the steps to be taken in view of the new taxes imposed by Great Britain on foreign wines imported into that country.

While the complete returns of the elections have not yet been made, it is now known that they did not pass off as peacefully as first reported, as disturbances took place in Cadiz, Bilbao and other places.

APR. 18.—The election returns in Spain known up to the present are as follows: Silveira has 180 members, Polavieja 33, the Duke of Tetuan 18, Gauazas 30, Romero 5, ultramontane 30, liberals 86, republicans 15, and Carlists 4.

Tribunals of honor sitting on the conduct of Spanish officers during the late campaign have censured that an agreement had been arrived at between the United States, Germany and Great Britain on the Samoan question.

APR. 19.—During some blasting operations on the railway line at Santander, 14 of the men were killed and many others wounded owing to the dynamite charge having been badly tampered.

A hurricane has passed over San Sebastian, causing a great destruction of property. One person was killed by lightning.

Mr. Emilie Castelar who has been elected deputy for Murcia has decided to resign his seat on account of his small majority. (In Great Britain and the United States, the fact

of having only a small majority would be all the more reason for keeping the seat in the interest of the party).

During the elections at Tortosa, in Tarragona, the municipal employees fired on the electors and killed one man. The body was buried to-day, and as a mark of public indignation the whole business of the town was suspended to attend the funeral.

Telegrams from Manilla say that the Tagalos have guns, ammunition, and provisions sufficient to withstand the Americans for a long time yet without receiving any fresh supplies. The interior of the island of Luzon is said to be quite tranquil, with food in abundance.

General Correa, the minister of war in the Sagasta cabinet, died to-day.

Great Britain

APR. 16.—The Duke of Devonshire has announced his intention of not only resigning his position in Lord Salisbury's cabinet as Lord President of the Council but also his determination to retire from public life. (As Lord Hartington, the Duke had a chance of becoming prime minister as a member of the liberal party, but becoming a unionist on the home rule question, he lost it. He is only 66 years of age which is young as statesmen go).

Telegrams from Hong Kong say that the inhabitants of part of the newly annexed territory near Kowloon have rebelled again.

APR. 17.—The Times referring to the reported retreat of General Lawton from the positions he had occupied close to Manilla gives the news, but attributes it to the discouragement of the American troops in face of the dilatory tactics of the Tagalos in a bad climate in the unhealthy season. The same paper adds that the United States will insist on the complete occupation of the whole Philippine islands.

The Financial News counsels the English merchants to make an effort to secure the trade of all the countries in South America which they are now gradually losing through American competition.

The consular enquiry which is going on in Samoa has heard the evidence of several English witnesses who positively state that the manager of the German plantation prepared the ambuscade in which British and American sailors were killed.

The death of the Duchess of Marlborough is announced. (We wonder which Duchess it is).

A telegram from Manilla published in London says that General Lawton has been forced to evacuate the positions by his occupied owing to the small forces at his disposal, and adds that it will require 100,000 men to ensure the complete pacification of the islands. The latest news was that large bands of the enemy were concentrating near Pasig.

At the request of the German government, the manager of the plantation where the British and American sailors were caught in an ambuscade in Samoa, has been set at liberty.

The cotton manufacturers in Lancashire persist to close their factories if the strikers persist in their attitude.

The British squadron sent to salute the Italian sovereigns in Sardinia have been passed in review by King Humbert at Aranci.

The British troops have dislodged the Chinese who attempted to oppose their occupation of the new Kowloon territory, killing several and forcing the rest to submit. The union jack has been raised in the chief strategic points of the districts.

APR. 19.—The "Times" publishes a telegram to-day saying that the court of cassation intends to hurry up its decision on the Dreyfus case and to refuse to open up the original trial as the document falsified by Col. Henry does not introduce any new feature into the case. (As the court has not yet given its decision, this rumor is just a trifling previous).

Another rumor runs that in the event of the court refusing to re-open the Dreyfus case, the government has resolved to pardon the prisoner. (Considering that the prevailing opinion outside of France is that the man had not a fair trial, that much of the evidence against him is open to suspicion, and that religious prejudice was largely mixed up in the case, the government would be only acting in the best interests of France to give the benefit of the doubt to the unfortunate man, and so stop the exposure of the rotten system of justice (so-called) which prevails in France at the present time).

Telegrams from Manilla say that some men from the U. S. cruiser "Yorktown" having gone ashore to succor some Spaniards, fell into a Tagalo ambuscade and that an officer and 14 sailors are missing.

Mr. Brodrick announced in the house of commons that an agreement had been arrived at between the United States, Germany and Great Britain on the Samoan question.

To-day was primrose day, and the Primrose League celebrated the occasion as usual by decorating the statue of Lord Beaconsfield at Westminster. Mr. Balfour, speaking on the spot, said the league was the safeguard and the bulwark of church and state. (This will impress many as strange language at the feet of one whose race only a few years ago was denied admission to parliament.)

It is announced in London that the Tagalos have occupied Zamboanga, the capital of the island of Mindanao, and captured the gunboats sold by the Spaniards to the Americans, from one house to another is already to a jagger it.

together with 7,000 Mansers and a quantity of ammunition.

France.

APR. 16.—A new play by Victorien Sardou entitled "Robespierre" has met with an exceptional success in Paris.

News from Brussels says that all the coal miners in Liege and Charleroi have gone out on strike.

The Figaro has begun the evidence of Col. Picquart before the court of cassation. In the article already published he strongly insisted on his own honesty and the innocence of Dreyfus.

Deputy Barthou, ex-minister of the interior, has delivered a speech in which he declared his earnest belief in the innocence of Dreyfus.

King Oscar of Sweden visited the President to-day while passing through Paris on his return from Biarritz.

A wall of the wheat market in Sorigny-sur-Vire fell to-day killing four people outright, but it is feared that others have been buried in the ruins. Many people who were in the market at the time had narrow escapes.

APR. 18.—In the third part of the deposition of Col. Picquart now published by the Figaro to-day, Col. Picquart gave his reasons why he believed Dreyfus innocent and how he came to suspect Esterhazy. He also refuted the accusations made against himself of having falsified the "petit bleu".

President Loubet to-day gave a banquet to King Oscar of Sweden.

The news is published in Paris of a great fire at Pointe-a-Pitre in Guadalupe where already 500 houses and cabins have been destroyed and the fire had not been dominated. The cause of the fire is attributed to arson.

APR. 19.—Senator Trarieux has directed a letter to the President asking him to take the necessary precautions to prevent the assassination of Dreyfus which has been planned by his adversaries.

In the continuation of his evidence published by the Figaro to-day, Col. Picquart maintained that the treason attributed to Dreyfus was continued after his condemnation.

The fire in Guadalupe has been got under, but the damages sustained have been appraised at over three millions of francs.

Don Jaime de Bourbon, who was said to be heading a Carlist revolt, has returned to his regiment in Grodno, Russia, being a lieutenant in a Hussar regiment there.

APR. 20.—The court of cassation has decided to bring General Roget face to face with Col. Picquart, and the latter with Judge Berthius. The president of the court of cassation has denied the reports that he was the one that supplied the "Figaro" with the official evidence that is now being published. (We should have thought that he was the very last person who should have been suspected).

The fearful fire in Pointe-a-Pitre has made nearly 2,000 persons homeless, and on removing the ashes the bodies of 31 people were found completely carbonized.

The "Figaro" gives the evidence of Capt. Lebrun-Renault, who insisted that Dreyfus had confessed to him at the time of his degradation. The French papers generally publish the opinion that the majority of the judges of the court of cassation are opposed to the revision of the Dreyfus case on the ground that no new facts have been disclosed, but that the government will in all probability grant a free pardon to the prisoner.

Germany.

APR. 16.—The Berlin papers all say that Great Britain has recognized that the Germans concerned in the Samoan troubles can only be tried and condemned by Germans.

APR. 17.—It is stated in political circles that the Emperor William is about to declare the city and suburbs of Berlin as a separate state.

APR. 19.—Herr Pöllack, the electrician, has invented a method of transmitting 6,000 words per hour over a single wire.

Great alarm has been caused amongst the catholic clergy in Austria on account of the numbers of their flocks who are adopting the protestant religion. The chief "verts" are amongst the officials of the court.

THE well known American correspondent and traveller, Richard Harding Davis, has recently undertaken to beat the regular postal service. He employed a messenger boy belonging to the District Messenger Service of London and sent him with letters to Philadelphia and Chicago. The messenger boy, Jagers, delivered his letters, had interviews with Mr. Chautney Depew and other prominent Americans, and returned to London ahead of the ordinary mail. This allowed Mr. Davis to win the bet which originated the commission, and the name of Jagers is likely to become a dictionary word meaning quick delivery, as "boycott" is a dictionary word meaning to be left severely alone. "Jagers" is now the name of all messenger boys in London, and to send a message from one house to another is already to a jagger it.

COFFEE NOTES

The new coffee crop in the municipality of S. João da Boa Vista, São Paulo, is estimated at 163,517 arrobas.

José Carlos wishes a surtax of 50 réis per kilo on all coffee shipped in gunny-bags (sacos de anágem). José Carlos is the man who claims the glory of having discovered some new taxes in the Argentine republic and of vowing that he wouldn't be happy until they were introduced into Brazil.

The *Opinião* of S. Carlos do Pinhal is informed that the new crop of coffee will be greatly damaged by *cáfe chôcho*, which is found in greater abundance than in the last crop. One planter, says the *Opinião*, found that of the first picking it took 90 litres of cherries to yield an arroba (32 pounds) of coffee.

We see by our London exchanges that Messrs. G. and C. Motta and O. Ribeiro have organized a company there, known as "Motta's Brazilian Coffee Company, Limited", to carry on business as coffee importers, growers and dealers, and as coffee grinders and keepers of coffee taverns and refreshment-houses. The capital is £4,000 in £1 shares.

The 30,620,000 lb. of coffee sent from Mexico to the United States in 1898 brought, on an average 98 cents a pound in gold, or, approximately, 10½ cents silver. Meantime, the Brazilian shipment of coffee to the United States fetched only 5½ cents gold, or 10½ in silver. There is said to be ample room for Mexican coffee-planters to increase their sales in the United States. They are not getting as good a price as the Costa Ricans and Nicaraguans, who have done about as well as the Java planters in price. —Exchange.

WORLD'S PRODUCTION OF COFFEE.

This table, taken from a British consular report, relates to the world's production of coffee and the price obtained for the quantity named at Havre, France, during each of the periods set forth:

PRODUCTION OF COFFEE.

Crop	Bags of 60 kilos (132 lbs) averages			Price of good other per 50 kilos. francs.
	Brazil,	countries,	totals,	
1873-'75.....	5,843,600	1,293,600	8,135,000	103
1875-'76.....	3,503,500	1,675,200	7,183,000	106
1877-'78.....	5,201,000	4,520,000	7,814,000	101
1877-'78.....	5,495,200	4,017,800	7,516,000	96
1879-'80.....	4,719,000	4,305,000	8,913,000	76
1880-'81.....	5,179,000	3,849,000	8,758,000	84
1880-'81.....	5,553,000	3,813,000	9,758,000	75
1881-'82.....	5,562,000	4,820,000	10,321,000	97
1882-'83.....	6,711,000	5,309,000	11,580,000	50
1882-'83.....	5,812,000	4,714,000	9,756,000	62
1883-'84.....	5,211,000	4,229,000	11,240,000	52
1885-'86.....	5,512,000	3,180,000	8,692,000	45
1885-'87.....	6,129,000	4,185,000	10,312,000	51
1885-'87.....	3,069,000	4,071,000	7,077,000	94
1887-'88.....	5,212,000	3,620,000	10,532,000	97
1888-'89.....	4,810,000	3,410,000	8,220,000	105
1889-'90.....	5,208,000	3,493,000	8,207,000	109
1890-'91.....	7,475,000	4,417,000	11,252,000	91
1892-'93.....	6,103,000	5,000,000	11,283,000	97
1893-'94.....	4,711,000	4,711,000	9,202,000	103
1894-'95.....	4,989,000	4,941,000	9,930,000	94
1895-'96.....	6,250,000	3,944,000	10,161,000	90
1896-'97.....	5,650,000	3,938,000	12,638,000	61
1897-'98.....	11,110,000	4,600,000	15,710,000	59

CONTROL OF THE COFFEE MARKET.

In a recent issue of *The Venezuelan Herald* Senior M. J. Olavarria advanced a proposition for the formation of a league of all the coffee-producing countries, with the object of controlling and advancing the price of coffee. He estimates that the coffee producers of the Latin-American republics, under the conditions prevailing, are losing about \$16,000,000 per year, of which about one-half falls upon the Brazilian producers. Calculating the total production of the world at 13,000,000 bags of 132 pounds each and the consumption at 12,000,000 bags, Mr. Olavarria considers that the fall in price is due to overproduction. He publicly appeals to the government of Venezuela to take the initiative by inviting the governments of other American coffee-producing countries to a conference, with a view to the formation of a coffee combination. The duties of this conference will be the restriction of the output, the formation of a central committee to control the sales, the imposing of a general export duty of five francs (\$1.00) per bag (the proceeds to be applied to buying up the surplus exports), and generally to take measures to increase consumption and decrease import duties on coffee in other countries. The production for all markets is to be restricted to 10,500,000 bags per annum, of which Brazil shall be permitted to export 6,600,000 bags, and the remainder be divided among all other countries. —Bureau of American Republics.

AN object lesson in successful business is given in the life story of Mr. Richard Cadbury who has recently died in Jerusalem at the age of 63 years. He inherited the business from his father, but by lavish advertising in all parts of the world in the most taking fashion he attained a success his father never dreamt of, and died a multi-millionaire. Strictly religious himself, he made all his 1,500 employees religious too, making them listen to a chapter of the Bible each day. Attentive to business he trained all his men in his methods and never had a strike. He was guide, philosopher and friend to his men, and his death was deeply regretted by all with whom he had come in contact. His well-spent life would have formed a theme on which Dr. Samuel Smiles would have loved to descend in his earlier days.

THE RIO NEWS

PUBLISHED WEEKLY.

A. J. LAMOUREUX, Editor and Proprietor

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RIO DE JANEIRO, APRIL 25th, 1899.

It is the general impression that the approaching international disarmament congress at The Hague will be unable to accomplish anything toward meeting the benevolent wishes of the young emperor of Russia. The situation is too critical and the rivalry between the great nations of the world is too strong, to permit any diminution in their military strength at the present moment. But it is possible that some agreement might be reached in regard to a suspension of further preparations, and of a gradual reduction in their military organizations to begin at some time in the future. England would not now consent to leave her distant possessions unprotected, and a very considerable military, as well as naval, force is required for this purpose. Russia also has distant possessions to protect, and in a somewhat lesser degree France, Germany and the United States are in a similar position. Under such conditions, disarmament is impossible. The Hague congress, however, might properly take up two questions closely related to general disarmament, and of equal importance. One of these is the adoption of some measure of international arbitration to which recourse shall be taken in specified cases. And the other question is that of partial disarmament—the smaller and poorer nations agreeing to disarm under a joint guarantee of protection from the great nations. This seems feasible, and would be of incalculable benefit to the nations in question, and to the general commercial prosperity of the whole world. In Europe, Portugal, Spain, Belgium, Holland, Switzerland, Denmark, Sweden and Norway, Greece and the Balkan states might take advantage of such a guarantee to disband their armies, sell their naval vessels and employ their revenues in the liquidation of debts and the promotion of commerce and industry. All of South and Central America would naturally fall within the scope of such an agreement, and the burdens of heavy and unnecessary armaments could thus be laid aside. The advantages to these states would be incalculable. They need their revenues to develop their resources, to restore their waning prosperity, and to improve the condition of their people. Relieve them of the expense of maintaining armies and fleets, and we supply them with resources sufficient to meet all their requirements and enable them to reduce taxation at the same time. And the great nations will also derive benefit from the arrangement, for it will enable defaulting states to pay their debts, and it will give

an impetus to commerce and industry which can not fail to affect the whole civilized world. General disarmament may not be possible under existing conditions, but the disarmament of the smaller states is possible and would be of incalculable benefit to the whole world.

DURING the cholera scare in this country some four or five years ago, the sanitary authorities in São Paulo conceived the idea that watermelons are prejudicial to health and are a fruitful source of cholera. They therefore prohibited their sale. It so happened that the American colony at Santa Barbara, in that state, was largely employed in raising watermelons, and this prohibition rendered their crop valueless for that year. As no steps were taken to indemnify them for the loss, they sent their individual claims to the governor of the state, who took no notice of them. They then tried other means to get their claims considered, but up to the present without success. We do not enter into a discussion of the claims made, but on general principles it is most unjust that this case should go so long without consideration. The raising of watermelons is a legitimate industry, as much so as the raising of cattle. If, therefore, the sale of melons is prohibited, and the farmer is forced to incur a loss, through no fault of his own, then the state should indemnify him. Recently the government has indemnified a Rio Grande stock-raiser for cattle stolen by soldiers—which was right. But the state of São Paulo refuses to indemnify a small farmer for his crop of melons, which he was forbidden to sell. It seems to us that the latter is entitled to indemnity as well as the former. If it was true that his melons were dangerous to health because of the existence of cholera, then the whole community was benefitted by the prohibition and should bear the cost. In some countries, the state assumes the cost of killing animals suspected of having some infectious disease, which it is necessary to stamp out. Why then should not the state assume all responsibility for the destruction of crops considered prejudicial to health? The cases are parallel, and if the first is right, then so is the latter. In our opinion, the responsibility of the state ought to be definitely fixed in all matters pertaining to sanitary restrictions and quarantines—and for the very simple reason that the restrictions are for the public good, are temporary in effect, and are generally imposed suddenly and arbitrarily. Business men and travellers are often wholly unaware of the quarantines which they are subsequently compelled to meet, and it is unfair that the burdens and losses incurred should be charged to their private accounts. If a certain restriction is necessary to check the spread of an epidemic, or to prevent its admission, then the whole community is benefited and should bear all the costs. To destroy a man's crop, or to burn his luggage, and then leave him to stand the whole loss, is grossly unjust.

SOME time ago we improved the opportunity, in discussing the question of necessary improvements to the water front and streets of this city, to advocate the use of asphalt or macadam on certain connecting streets for the benefit of cyclists. And we based our views on the need of providing young people with the means of healthful outdoor exercise. As we are now at the beginning of another cool season, we shall again revert to the same question. Enlightened states are now convinced of the value of such facilities for physical exercise, and they are year by year improving them. The best investment for the future a nation can make, is in the physical development of the people. Here there is a constant tendency toward degeneration because of the climate, and it is even more necessary than in colder climates to provide means for physical exercise. The schools should be provided with gymnastic equipments, and

liberal facilities should be given to the public to promote athletic sports of every description. Of course, the hard work undertaken by German and English athletic clubs is not to be expected in the tropics, but surely the lighter gymnastic exercises can be maintained here, and something can be done to induce young men and young women to spend more time out in the open air. And for this reason, we believe that it would be wise policy on the part of the government to pave some of the streets of this city for the special use of cyclists. When a new water front is built from the war arsenal and Botafogo, provisions can easily be made for a macadamized carriage drive, which this city does not possess, and a bicycle track, but it will be many years before such an improvement is realized. In the meantime, however, some of the back streets can surely be devoted to so good a cause as that of physical recreation.

TOMMY ATKINS in barracks may commit all sins in the Decalogue, and find no apologist but Rudyard Kipling. In time of war, however, no nobler creature creates God's earth than that self same Tommy. We know him at home and abroad, in peace and in war, on the barrack square and on the tentless battlefield. We know his virtues and his vices. But we read that Tommy Atkins assassinated wounded dervishes after the battle of Omdurman and fired on fleeing women and children—as we read in the *Jornal do Comercio* of the 22nd inst.—our indignation knows no bound and our contempt for the writer is beyond the power of words to express. The traducer of the British soldier quotes a supposititious blue book laid before the house of commons as his authority. The only blue book presented on the subject was "Egypt," No. 1 (1899), the principal part of which was reproduced in the *Times* of March 24th, and should be on the table of the *Jornal* as it is on ours. There is not a word authorising such a libel. There is a mass of evidence to prove the dervish wounded were well treated. The traducer of Tommy Atkins, on his own authority, is proved to have been animated by ignorance or malice—or both. Q. E. D.

IN the state of Pará there are some very burdensome taxes, including the export duty of 22% on rubber. These taxes produce considerable revenue, a part of which the governor of the state wishes to give to the federal government. The governor's intentions are doubtless patriotic, but his patriotism is misguided. He forgets, we fear, the existence of the tax-payer, who needs the money far more, and is much more entitled to it than all the governments in Brazil, federal, state and municipal. If you are taking from him, governor, more money than you require, cease doing so. Let him keep the money that he has earned by his labor and he will use it in developing the resources of the state. If you will come to Rio, governor, and examine the accounts of the federal government, you will be astonished to see how much money is wasted and you will learn that your sympathy is wasted also. The federal government does not need money, governor; what it needs is to be taught to quit squandering. Until this lesson is learned, you would furnish only temporary relief, even if you should pour the whole wealth of Pará into the federal coffers. There is such a thing as a hereafter and both the federal and the state government will have to have money for future public expenditures. Let the tax-payer keep at least part of his surplus earnings and he will prepare with it sources of future revenue.

RIO DE JANEIRO CITY IMPROVEMENTS COMPANY, LIMITED.

The 37th ordinary general meeting was held on March 28, at Winchester House, the Hon. Sidney Carr Glynn presiding. The chairman remarked that at their meeting last year, speaking on behalf of the board, he made certain promises and statements which, he was sorry to say, had not been fulfilled. He was quite sure that the shareholders would acquit him of any intention to exaggerate, because on looking at the circumstances of the case at the time it appeared to him that he was fully justified in what he then said. The only thing necessary 12 months ago to complete the decree which would enable the company to negotiate with the government for the rearrangement of their contract was the signature of the then President. This signature was withheld until the President retired from office, and the consequence was that from March to November nothing was done except that the company's representatives were pushing the matter forward as much as they could. In November the new President came into office, but so far he had not come to any definite conclusion about the business of the company. Negotiations had been going on in reference to the matter ever since the sudden collapse of the rate of exchange caused the *débâcle* of their financial position. Every one that they had approached had admitted that the company had an undoubted claim, and they suggested that this should be met by some alteration in the contract. For the last eight or

nine years the shareholders had received no return on the capital which they subscribed to provide a system of the utmost importance to the health and welfare of the inhabitants of Rio de Janeiro. During the period under review they had been obliged to forego the drawing and payment of the debenture bonds. That practically amounted to their not meeting their obligations. The general system was worked during 1898 to the satisfaction of the government, but the board could not conceal from themselves the fact that it was conducted with such rigid economy as to cause anxiety to themselves and their managers. The city of Rio de Janeiro was extending in a remarkable way, and when they again got into a proper position they would have a large increase of revenue to look forward to from year to year. Having provided for all current expenditure, the debenture interest, and the appropriation to the sinking fund, the revenue account showed a debit balance of £2,751. After charging the principal of the debentures falling to be redeemed during the year, amounting to £14,900, the redemption of which had been unavoidably postponed, there was a net deficiency of £17,651, which had been met by an appropriation from the reserve account. After expressing his belief that something would be done shortly to meet the just claims of the company, he concluded by moving the adoption of the report.—Mr. F. Yule seconded the motion, which was adopted after some remarks from Mr. F. Gatto, one of the managers in Rio de Janeiro.

CORRESPONDENCE.

CHURCH MATTERS.

Sir.—Judging from the letters that have lately appeared in your paper, I think your correspondents are taking *The Church Echo* far too seriously. The are tilting at windmills, in fact, and are lending it a facilities importance which will only be misunderstood by its editors.

For what is *The Church Echo*, any way? Just a hodge-podge of snippets after the style of *Tit-Bits* and *Answers*, though immeasurably inferior even to them in interest and variety. For the rest: each fresh issue bears increasing evidence that it exists only to air the tenets of some half dozen amiable, and doubtless sincere eccentrics, which was certainly not the object for which it was ostensibly started.

It is an ephemeral publication, foredoomed to extinction after the first novelty has worn off; so why should people bother their heads about it? Leave it to its fate. As literature it is nowhere; as a leader of thought, . . . as a medium of news, utterly barren; as paper even, of practical utility, none. Properly conducted it might have done some good. It has only afforded a subject for ridicule.

Yours &c.,

X. Y. Z.

Rio, 20th April 1899.

Our correspondent X. Y. Z. does *The Church Echo* a grievous injustice. It is impossible for any publication to please all tastes, and it would be unrighteous were the *Echo* to do so. For our own part, we have found our young contemporary entertaining and useful. It affords a medium of communication between the chaplain and his congregation which a purely secular paper could not furnish. And it helps to arouse an interest in church questions which would otherwise lie dormant.

To edit such a periodical is more difficult than most of us imagine. Were it written for clergymen alone, the task would be comparatively easy, for the editor would then know exactly what his readers require. And were it for church people alone, people with settled religious convictions, the task would still be easier. But the editor of *The Church Echo* has a very difficult task before him. The majority of his readers take their religion lightly—if we may use the expression—and they do not want sermons and heavy theological discussions. And there are many more who want serious questions treated seriously. So the editor must perform try to please all taste. He can not help making his paper a hodge-podge, as X. Y. Z. calls it, for he must give serious articles, church news, general news relating to the colony, and readable scraps to fill up. He perhaps made a mistake in showing a preference for ritualism,—but who of us has thus far not made mistakes? On the whole he has done remarkably well, and he has our best wishes for the success of his periodical. He will soon recover from his ritualistic indisposition, and then we shall hope to see *The Church Echo* all the brighter and stronger for the controversy which it tried to avoid—but couldn't.—Eds. *News*.

S. PAULO FACTS AND FANCIES.

The social event of most interest to the British community of S. Paulo last week, was undoubtedly the marriage of D. Ottília Paes de Barros to Mr. S. Crowther Smith, who, successfully resisting the attractions of his fair countrywoman, has thus haulled down his flag to a daughter of Brazil.

The bride's father is our distinguished *cidadão* Dr. Antonio Paes de Barros. The ceremony was performed in the Presbyterian Church in the Rua 24 de Maio, the Portuguese version of the service being used.

The bride, who was supported by two younger sisters as bridesmaids, looked charming in white satin and orange blossom. Mr. Stock and Dr. Gad officiated as groomsmen.

Owing to a recent family bereavement the wedding was a very quiet one, the attendance at the church being, for the same reason, not so large as it would otherwise have been.

The happy pair left S. Paulo for Taubaté, en route for the River Plate, where they will pass the honeymoon.

The second Cinderella of the new series took place on Thursday evening last under new management—that of Messrs. Howe and Davison—and everything went swimmingly as usual.

Facto importante! A verdant young exchange broker, a foreigner, who has just started in S. Paulo, had, the other day, a melancholy experience of the deceitfulness of man. Entering C. P. V. & Co.'s office, he had speech with the manager, who, it seems, is disposed, notwithstanding the *crise que estamos atravessando*, to take a humorous view of things.

"I don't want any exchange to-day," he said; "but I have plenty of information which may be of service to you in your business—"

"Muitíssimo agradecido—er—"

"*Nada.* Of course it is strictly private; you must on no account mention my name in connection with the matter—"

"Não, senhor, não lho divida—eu—"

"Escute," The manager looked cautiously round the office, and finally whispered into the ear of the excited juvenile:

"O Banco do Jahu! emprestou trzentos e noventa mil contos ao Governo!"

The youth gasped out his acknowledgments, and then skinned away at that peculiar pace which one may call the brokers' *umacha quebrada*, wherein mainly self-respect and a desire to carry himself with dignity before the public, contend with a mild impulse to cast 'appearances' to the winds, clutch his hat in his hand, and 'scoot' down the street like a scalded devil. Into the German Bank he tore like the fog end of a cyclone. Breathlessly, but respectfully, he intimated to the manager that he wished for a private interview.

"Was willen Sie?"

On this hint the broker entered the sweating room, closed the door mysteriously, took off his hat, and spoke over the back of his hand:

"O Banco do Jahu! emprestou trzentos e noventa mil contos ao Governo!"

What more occurred will never be known. The affair no doubt will be hushed up. The clerks in the outside office heard a heavy fall.

"Was ist das?" asked Fritz, what is that heavy fall?

"Weiss nicht," growled Karl. "Exchange down again most likely." And the pair went on with their work with true Tentonic stolidity.

The broker burst out of the private office, and sped on his way like a young Mazeppa, till he reached the British Bank and saw E. looking blandly towards him.

"Ex—can I speak privately with you a moment, Mr. E.? I have important information—"

"What's up now?" said the weary manager. The broker bowed his head and murmured:

"O Banco do Jahu! emprestou trzentos e noventa mil contos—"

"Ora com os diabos! What do you take me for? Get out of this, man, with your Bank of Jahu! Can't you see I'm busy?"

An hour later the broker found out that there was no Bank of Jahu, and further, that the town was laughing at him. Steering up the Rue S. Bento under easy sail, he met L., on the opposite tack, going like a torpedo chaser.

"Haloo G.," shouted the latter; "stop a moment, I want to speak to you."

"O que há?" snapped G.

"I say—do you think the Bank of Jahu has got any money left? Because, if it has, perhaps you and I might arrange for the loan of a few thousand—"

But before he could finish the young broker had disappeared into the *Becco do Inferno*.

NICODEMUS DEWDROP.

S. Paulo, 22 April, 1899.

PROVINCIAL NOTES

A defalcation of \$8,000 has been discovered in the Espírito Santo state treasury.

—Generoso Ponce (*loquutor*)—Then tremble, Pavão, in the midst of your glee. For you're not seen the list of Large Forests and me

The proceedings of the legislature of the state of Rio de Janeiro have been disturbed by disorderly spectators.

The United States maintains only a consular agency at Manáos, which is at present administered by Mr. John C. Redman. So far as we can learn, no direct information has as yet been received at the United States legation from Mr. Redman in regard to the recent assault on his office.

In the legislature of the state of Rio de Janeiro several attempts were made on Saturday to elect members of the supreme court of justice for trying the governor. In every instance, however, the proceedings became so disorderly that the chair was forced to suspend the sitting, and the chamber finally adjourned without having accomplished the desired result.

A Porto Alegre telegram of yesterday conveys an interesting bit of information. It says that Senator Pinheiro Machado and General Carlos Sales are both embarking to-day on the same steamer. It is barely possible to take that the steamer will be compelled to take refuge in some intermediate lake port in distress, because of having so much explosive material on board.

At Porto Alegre there is a military club that is political in its tendencies; but at Bagé army officers are not permitted to organize a club for social purposes. There is said to be much discontent among these officers, who are doubtless beginning to learn that the army's interference in politics has been disastrous for military men as well as for the rest of the nation.

It is stated that at S. Carlos do Pinhal, S. Paulo, a Portuguese in six years saved \$8,000 from the sale of the milk of a single cow. Such was the affection for this animal that he resolved to take her with him to Portugal. Finding, however, that this would cost him too much, he finally decided to take her photograph. He is said to have wept copiously when he bade farewell to his beloved 'cow.'

At half past 11 o'clock on the night of the 21st inst. the house of the owner of the salt works in Verzéa da Jurupiaba was attacked by a corporal and other soldiers belonging to the garrison of Fort Floriano Peixoto. The attack lasted all night, but the soldiers were unable to effect an entrance and in the morning retired, promising to call again. It appears that even the name of the fort has a demoralizing influence on the garrison.

The election of members of the supreme court of justice for trying the governor of the state of Rio de Janeiro has been delayed by the action of the governor's partisans in the state legislature, who decided to adopt the tactics of withdrawing whenever a vote was about to be taken. They justify this action on the ground that ten of their number (in their opinion, illegally) excluded by the chair's ruling from taking part in the impeachment proceedings.

A Pará telegram of the 20th, published in Saturday's *Páiz*, says that, according to the *Província do Pará*, it is absolutely inexact that the government granted licence to the American gunboat "Wilmington" to ascend the Amazon. The *Província* alleges that the American consul spoke to the governor about it, and that the latter said a licence would be required and offered his services to obtain it. The "Wilmington," however, did not wait, and sailed without the licence.

After several days' fighting at Cuyabá the insurgents triumphed and the governor and legislature yielded to the demand for the annulment of the gubernatorial election held on the 1st ult. The legislature expressly declares that it acts under constraint and that in the electoral process there was no irregularity invalidating the election. Thus in the first test to which he has been subjected, President Campos Salles has failed to honor his pledge to maintain order. Perhaps that pledge was accompanied by a mental reservation excepting cases in which order is disturbed by his friends.

In Petropolis on last Thursday Gov. Alberto Torres' followers made a demonstration in his honor.

Confound their policies.
Blank black their knavish tricks!
Oye your hopes don't fix—
Good-bye, my boys!

These are the sentiments of Dr. Bento Carneiro (blessed sheep) who on last Thursday resigned his seat in the legislature of the state of Rio de Janeiro, alleging that politicians in that state have drifted into a situation in which there is no longer any standing-ground for him.

On Thursday three unsuccessful attempts were made in the legislature of the state of Rio de Janeiro to take the vote for electing members of the supreme court of justice for trying the governor. On this occasion the latter's followers abandoned their usual tactics of withdrawal and, remaining in the chamber, interrupted the process of voting with violent protests and other noisy demonstrations that caused the chair to suspend the sitting. The chamber finally adjourned without the chair's having been able to obtain a vote. This day's work the *Gazeta de Notícias* with unconscious sarcasm describes as a victory of the defenders of the sacred principles embodied in the state constitution and a shining example for the Brazilian republic.

RAILROAD NOTES

The traffic receipts of the Leopoldina railway for the week ended 15th inst. were \$29,334,520 as against \$24,004,450 for the corresponding week of last year.

An order for ten locomotives has just been placed with the Baldwin Locomotive Works by the French government. This contract is said to be the first that France has placed in a foreign country for engines. Early delivery on the part of the makers for these ten high-speed passenger engines is given as the reason why the locomotives are ordered in this country.—N. Y. Journal of Commerce, March 15.

The following is a statement of the receipts of three railways for whose lease the government is calling for tenders:

Sul de Pernambuco Paulo Afonso S. Francisco
1894. 593,674,350 82,104,334 560,223,439
1895. 617,484,628 87,314,907 660,692,622
1896. 673,702,063 60,391,832 818,997,077
1897. 533,190,416 58,439,824 1,889,701,015
1898. 609,628,265 88,583,397 1,891,111,250
The expense is not stated.

Dr. Francisco Pereira Passos, ex-director of the Central railway of Brazil, has been the recipient of an address from the Associação Commercial of Rio on the occasion of his leaving his charge, to which he has made a suitable reply.

Mr. Llewellyn M. Makin has been appointed to the position of storekeeper of the Leopoldina railway. Mr. Makin thoroughly understands the duties of his important office, having had large experience in the River Plate, where he was for some time assistant storekeeper on the Buenos Aires & Pacific railway while the department was being reorganized by Mr. Millar. Mr. Makin, we fancy, will have tougher work in the organisation of his present department than he had in the old.

The Viagão Paulista company has recently secured a revised contract with the municipality of São Paulo, which was signed by the prefect and directors on the 18th inst. The several concessions held by the company are unified in one concession, running 35 years, and giving an exclusive privilege for the streets now occupied by the company's lines. The company is obliged to maintain 1st- and 2nd-class trams, charging a fare of 200 reis for the first up to a distance of four kilometres. The company is also required to contribute £12,000 annually for the maintenance of the Chã viaduct while enjoying the exclusive privilege of using it. Under equal conditions the company will have preference in the construction of new lines.

From the recent River Plate papers we note that the resignation of Mr. Isaac Cook from his post as accountant of the Great Southern railway of Buenos Aires has been officially accepted, and that he is likely to come to the Leopoldina railway under his old chief, Mr. Barrow. If the news be correct, Mr. Barrow will have secured the services of the ablest railway accountant in South America with a positive genius for his work. Curiously enough, Mr. Cook got his thorough training in accountancy in the same London house that trained Mr. Edward Albury, the late accountant of the Leopoldina railway, whose resignation through ill-health was so deplored by all who came into contact with him in Brazil; but Mr. Cook's experience on South American railways has been a long one and both on the Great Western and Great Southern in Argentina his superiors recognized that his chief characteristic was his thoroughness. As the elephant can pluck up a tree by the roots or pick up a pin, so is Mr. Cook's capacity for dealing with great things or small. If the news of his coming be true, the Leopoldina Co. will have to be gratified on a most valuable acquisition to its staff.

—As one result of the visit of Mr. Ivatt to the United States, where he is acting as one of the Railway Association's automatic coupler delegation, the Great Northern company have followed the lead of the Midland in going to America for engines, and have placed an order for twenty new locomotives with the Baldwin Locomotive Works of Philadelphia, with which same company the Midland have, as stated in *Transport* a fortnight ago, no less than thirty engines on order. The reason, of course, is the same in both cases, viz., that British railway companies cannot get the large number of new engines they require to cope with their greatly increased traffic promised promptly enough by British makers. The Great Northern authorities wish it to be understood that they very much regret having to go outside their own country for engines. It is announced also that the first batch of new locomotives for the Sowden railway is to come from America, which country is also supplying, as stated in these columns last week, the girders for the bridge over the River Atbara. Surely these unsatisfactory facts should attract new capital into the engineering industry of this country, in order that, as speedily as possible, we may once more be self-sufficient for our own needs at least. As things are, several others of our leading railway companies are almost at their wits' end for lack of engines.

Transport, London, March 31.

SHIPPING NOTES

The Lloyd Brazileiro offices at Maceió were robbed of \$5,000 worth of merchandise on the night of the 23rd inst.

The government has been advised that satisfactory experiments were made with the engines of the new ironclad "Marechal Deodoro" at Toulon on the 27th and 28th ult.

The small gunboat "Guarany" has been refitted at Pará, and left again for Amárapa on the 10th inst. The "Guarany," it will be remembered, is employed on the boundary surveys between Brazil and French Guyana.

It is stated that the *Benjamin Constant* will go out shortly on an instruction cruise. It is to be hoped that proper measures have been adopted to prevent the reappearance of beri-beri, which in all the recent cruises of this vessel has never failed to appear on board. On its last cruise there were no less than 200 cases of this disease, of which 22 were fatal.

The passengers who arrived in Rio on the 27th inst. from New York, Pernambuco and Bahia, by the Lamport & Holt line *Hercules*, were the following: Mr. and Mrs. J. L. Taylor and 5 children, Miss Lumpkin, Drs. A. de Araújo Leal and A. Gomes Ramagem, Mr. Paul Pujos and 3 third-class passengers. There were also 12 first-class and 4 third-class passengers in transit to the River Plate.

We are in receipt of a new schedule of sailings of Lamport & Holt strs. between New York and this port, by which it appears that another change has been made and that henceforth the regular sailing dates from Rio de Janeiro will be the 2nd and 17th of the month, excepting Sundays. This change will be regretted by residents of the River Plate, who prefer the last arrangement of Wednesday sailings.

The passengers who left Rio on the 19th inst. by the Lamport & Holt steamer *Coleridge*, for Bahia, Pernambuco and New York, were as follows: Mr. and Mrs. Williamson and 2 children, Mr. and Mrs. Dunlop, Mr. and Mrs. Kennedy, Mrs. Spangenberg, nurse and 2 children, Messrs. J. M. de Almeida, Antonio V. Avilla, and 22 third-class passengers. There were also 19 first-class and 30 third-class passengers in transit.

The Royal Mail steamer *Maidalea* left Rio on the 19th inst. with the following passengers:—For Southampton: Mr. Silvio Bettin, Pas. Leine, Mr. Léon Robichez and wife, Mr. James H. Whitbourne, Mr. Clas. Pelling, Mrs. Julia Clemence, Mr. W. Pascoe, Mr. Frank H. Verran and Mr. Wm. Gerrans.—For Cherbourg: Capt. Augusto M. Sisson, wife and family, Mr. Leopoldo Pereira da Silva, Mr. Alberto Estevezart, Mrs. Louise Buisson and Mr. Carlos Hildebrand.—For Vigo: Mr. Alexandre Amoedo.—For Lisbon: Dr. Antonio R. P. da Fonseca and wife; Mrs. E. da Fonseca Pereira, Dr. W. Baldwin Keyes, Visconde de Moraes, Messrs. Antonio J. M. Motta, Gerardo Rodrigues dos Santos, Antonio Nogueira Senbra, Antonio F. Russ and daughter, José F. Moreira Jr., Antonio Fernandes Lima, daughter and 2 children, João F. Moreira, wife and 2 daughters, João M. Lacerda and wife, and Mr. Castor Cartelli.—For Pernambuco: Messrs. D. Siqueira, Leopoldo Cirne, Alfredo Lisboa, Francisco Solon and Arthur Muesser.—For Bahia: Mrs. Alice de Barros and 2 children, Dr. Almeida Pain, wife and child, Mrs. Adam Blanche Buedde, 2 daughters and servant, Dr. Martinho Garcez, wife and child, Messrs. B. S. Wilmet, Raul de Miranda, Alfredo Franco Apulco Motta, João Bento, A. da Wildé, João Gregorio, Joaquim Vieira Coelho and Antonio C. da Cunha and family. The same vessels took many Buenos Aires friends of our own, amongst whom were Mr. C. A. Lowe, the traffic manager of the Buenos Aires and Pacific Railway Co., and Mr. William Slater of the Western and Brazilian Telegraph Co., who after a long service retires on a pension.

LOCAL NOTES

If a kilo of beef at \$1.00 weighs 700 grammes, how much will it weigh at \$1.00?

Several refreshing rainstorms have visited this city lately, and the temperature is therefore much lower.

We deeply regret to hear that Mr. E. Nicolini, British consul at Bahia, is very ill with typhoid fever. At latest accounts he was improving.

Last week it was reported that there was a certain amount of friction in the relations between the chief of police and the commander of the police brigade. The report, however, has been contradicted.

It is stated that the minister of justice is seeking to modify the police brigade in such a manner as to reduce the number of companies from 16 to 12. This will reduce the number of officers, and will produce an economy, it is thought, of about \$100,000.

Amongst our convalescents this week, we have to congratulate Mr. T. K. Gibaud of the British Bank who, under the good treatment he received at the Strangers' Hospital, has recovered from a stiff gastric attack which is so prevalent at the present time, when the seasons are changing.

Mr. James Searle, who was for many years missionary at Las Palmas, arrived in Rio last week from an extended tour in the southern states of Brazil. He has been appointed travelling agent of the British and Foreign Bible Society, and leaves for the northern states next week.

The number of cases admitted into the S. Sebastião hospital suffering from yellow fever and small-pox from the beginning of the year until the 15th April was 680. We have no record of how many died. The only English-speaking man who died there was a Norwegian sailor from the American bark *Frances*.

The many friends of Mr. James L. Lawson, for many years managing partner in the well-known firm of Messrs. Clark & Co., will be pleased to learn of his marriage on the 13th inst. at Grangemouth to Miss Jessie Wilson, daughter of Thomas Macgill, Esq., of Mandall House, Grangemouth. A long and happy wedded life for them, will be the universal wish.

We are informed that the British church will be ready for its reopening ceremony about the first or second Sunday in May. The occasion is sure to draw a large assemblage, and we sincerely hope it will be the beginning of a new era of prosperity in the church. The organ still needs repairs, but all this will soon be provided for. The friends of the church have been most liberal in rendering assistance, and were our temporal affairs in better condition, it is certain that they would very soon meet every need.

[April 25th, 1899.]

—One of the greatest obstacles to improvement in this country is the general lack of confidence, which is principally caused by the prevalence of sham. And whenever the government by false pretenses attempts to win favor either here or abroad, it aggravates this evil and retards the arrival of better days. And those who encourage the government in hypocrisy and deceit are doing an immense deal of harm. A society should be organized for the reformation of such persons, who should be taught to earn their bread in some honest manner.

—Whenever there are complaints against the wretched state of affairs now prevailing in Brazil, some one takes the pains to assert that even under the monarchy the situation was not entirely satisfactory. Of course we all are, or at least ought to be, perfectly aware of that; but was the republic established to improve or to aggravate that situation? This is the question which, it seems to us, should be definitely settled. If the republic was established to improve the condition of the country, then let us all go to work to improve it instead of making it constantly worse.

—New York and San Francisco telegrams of the 22nd note the organization of a scientific expedition to Brazil under the direction of Professor Alexander Agassiz, of Harvard University, and Professor J. C. Branner, of Leland Stanford University, for the purpose of studying the reefs and coast formation of Brazil as far south as Rio de Janeiro. They are expected to begin work early in June. Professor Agassiz is the son of the celebrated naturalist Louis Agassiz, who visited Brazil in 1865. Prof. Branner is already well known here having been a member of Professor Hartt's geological survey, and who subsequently visited Brazil twice, once to study the insect pests of fruit trees, and once in search of a fibre for Edison's incandescent lamps. We had been advised of Prof. Branner's desire to visit the Brazilian coast in the vicinity of Bahia, but had not been advised of the final organization of the expedition.

—I deeply regret to hear said Smalwy a few days since, "that those agriculturally-disposed Cheretres Indians have turned out badly. The untutored child of the forest has, I fear, been imposing upon our worthy President — making him a victim of a *conto do vigário*. After getting a good supply of agricultural implements and seeds, with some arms, ammunition, clothes, improving books, etc., they set out on their return home by way of São Paulo and Uberaba. And a good white man was sent along to guide and instruct them. But before they left the seductive influences of civilization, somewhere up in São Paulo or Minas, they got gloriously drunk and sold the agricultural implements and seeds to pay for it. The good white man did his best to restrain them, but failed. They had absorbed so much civilization that nothing could keep them from celebrating their farewell in the orthodox manner so dear to their white brother's heart, but it cost them every hoe and spade that the President gave them!"

BUSINESS NOTES

—It is stated that the paper mill at Itú, São Paulo, will soon begin running day and night.

—It is stated that in the withdrawal of some merchandise from the custom-house on Saturday it was discovered that goods valued at \$6,000 were missing. Complaint, we understand, was made and an investigation ordered.

—The *Jornal do Minas* says that a local bank with a capital of 1,000,000\$ is to be established at Ponte Nova. This bank will lend money on mortgages and liens and will purchase supplies for planters and sell their crops on commission.

—The governor of Bahia says that in that state the development of the caçáu and rubber industries is progressing. If you will relieve those industries of a part of the taxation that burdens them, governor, the progress will be much more rapid.

—In acknowledging the receipt of a very handsome *carteira* and note book last week, we overlooked the circumstance that the *mento* came, not from Mr. James Mitchell, but from Messrs. James Mitchell & Co. Our apologies are due for the mistake.

—Our São Paulo exchanges state that the São Paulo Railway, Light and Power Co., Ltd., which recently purchased a valuable water power near that city, is an organization of American capitalists, and that the machinery for the new electric tramway and powerhouse is on its way out to Brazil.

—At the last general meeting of the Rio City Improvements Co., held in London on March 28th, it was resolved to send the following telegram to President Campos Salles: — Directors of Rio Improvements Company intimated at to-day's meeting their inability for the sixth succeeding year to declare dividend. Shareholders beg your excellency's kind and prompt consideration. We do not know what reply the President gave, but Reuter's agent has sent forward a promise in general terms similar to what has been repeatedly given in preceding years. Last year the negotiation reached the point of signing the documents, and then the opposition of interested parties defeated it. Let us see if anything will be done this year.

—It is stated that a large spinning and weaving factory is to be established at Mococa, S. Paulo, and that the fibre of *pita* as well as cotton will be used.

FINANCIAL NOTES

—Even the journalists who expected us to be enthusiastic over the budget voted by congress in last December are now beginning to acknowledge that there is no probability of the revenue's reaching this year the sum estimated in that budget.

—In our issue of the 11th inst. we mentioned the government's intention of asking for a special appropriation to enable it to promote 23 military cadets. In the meanwhile, however, without waiting for the appropriation, which is to amount to \$6,000, it has made the promotions.

—The *Notícia*, which has hitherto been assiduous in proclaiming the alleged reductions in public expenditure, now guardedly informs its readers that the government, in view of the data at present in its possession, hopes to be able to get through the year without exceeding the appropriations made in the budget. Well, if it will even do this, it may count on our gratitude.

—The eleventh currency *auto da fé* took place at the custom-house furnace room on Saturday, with the customary formalities. On the same day the rate of exchange improved rapidly, and the minister of finance is said to have exclaimed "Similia similibus curantur! You see that our homeopathic treatment is bound to effect a cure! A few more small doses, and the patient will be on his feet!"

—The *Jornal do Comercio* of the 20th inst. again calls attention to the injustice suffered by the local holders of bonds of the 1879 loan. These bonds come under the provisions of the funding loan, and they have long since been deposited at the *caixa da amortização* to enable the authorities to procure certificates on them. Up to the present these certificates have not been issued and the bondholders are without interest on their investment.

—The bonds of the 4% gold loan of 1879, says the *Jornal do Comercio* in its issue of last Thursday, meaning, we presume, the 4 1/2% loan, were included in the agreement of the 15th of last June, but up to the present the respective bondholders residing in Brazil have not received the funding-loan certificates to which in virtue of that agreement they are entitled. This long delay is especially astonishing in view of their having been obliged to deposit their bonds at the *caixa da amortização* so that the government might receive their certificates in London, where the right of their attorneys or correspondents to receive them was not acknowledged. This exception against bondholders residing in Brazil is doubtless unintentional, but the fact is that it has caused a depreciation of the bonds for Brazilian holders only, lowering their quotation in this market. It is a state of affairs that should not continue and that requires the immediate attention of the government."

COMMERCIAL.

Rio de Janeiro, April, 25th, 1899.

Par value of the Brazilian milreis (\$1,000),
gold..... 27 d.
do of the Brazilian milreis (\$1,000)
in U. S. coin at \$4.86/65 per £ 1
1 stg..... 54.75
do \$1.00 (U. S. coin) Brazilian gold. 1887 cts
do £ 1 stg. in Brazilian gold.... 8 890

Bank rate of exchange, official, on London
to-day..... 7 3/4 d.
Present value of the Brazilian mil reis
(gold)..... 3661
Present value of the Brazilian mil reis
(paper)..... 273 rs. 40cts
Present value of the Brazilian mil reis
in U. S. coin at \$4.80 per £ 1
1 stg..... 14.75 c.
Value of \$1.00 (4.80 per £ 1 str. in
Brazilian currency) (paper)..... 65.80
Value of £ 1 sterling 34542

EXCHANGE.

April 17.—The official rate at opening time was 6 3/4 d. in all the banks, but one of them put out 7d. in the course of the day which was not sustained. The general rate of the day was 6 1/2 d. The market opened with bank bills at 6 3/4 d. on conditions against private paper at 6 1/2 d., but the banks becoming firmer they drew at 6 1/2 d. against private paper at 6 3/4 d., and some banks refused to buy under 7d. When the *Brasilianische* Bank about half past two put out 7d. as its official rate, the demand became active and the rate was quickly reduced to 6 3/4 d. at which the market closed for bank bills against 7d. for private paper on time. The official value of the paper milreis ranged from 35 to 39 reis gold during the day.

April 18.—The official rate of the whole day in all the banks was 6 1/2 d. This was also the drawing rate from opening to closing time with very few exceptions. The holders of commercial exchanges held out against the banks for a more favorable price than 7d., but only succeeded in a few cases. The closing prices were 6 1/2 d. for bank bills and 6 3/4 d. and 7d. for private paper. The official value of the paper milreis was 37 reis gold all day.

April 19.—The official rate of the day was 6 1/2 d. and the only change was on the part of the British Bank which during the afternoon put out 6 3/4 d. The first business of the day was in bank bills at 6 1/2 d. and in private paper at 7d. Before noon a demand set in for bank bills which caused the banks to weaken for a while and allowed private paper to be sold for 6 3/4 d. The market remained calm at those prices up to closing time, when bank bills were drawn at 6 1/2 d. freely and at 6 3/4 d. on conditions, with private paper selling at 7d. The official value of the paper milreis during the day was 36 and 37 reis gold.

April 20.—The general opening rate was 6 1/2 d. on London, but after a while the *Brasilianische* Bank put out 7d. and was quickly followed by the Frangaise and the London & Brazilian banks. The tone of the market throughout the whole day was of an upward nature. The banks at opening time drew freely at 6 1/2 d. against private paper at 7d. The holders of private paper stuck out for 6 3/4 d. but had to give way in the face of the rise in market. The *Brasilianische* Bank soon quoted 7d. as its official rate and after a short while drew freely at this rate. Its example was quickly followed by the London & Brazilian Bank and the day closed firm with the banks drawing at 6 3/4 d. with conditions and at 7d. freely against private paper for prompt at 7 1/2 d. The official value of the paper milreis was from 25 to 29 reis gold.

April 21.—National holiday.

April 22.—The official rate in all the banks at opening time was 7d. on London and in the course of the day several of the banks put out 7 1/2 d. and the *Brasilianische* Bank adopted 7 1/2 d. before the day closed. The market opened firm with bank bills at 7 1/2 d. but gradually rose during the morning until the London & Brazilian Bank drew at 7 1/2 d. with freedom. At this latter rate a demand set in which caused the bank rate to drop to 7 1/2 d. against private paper at 7 1/2 d. The business done during the day was of average importance. The paper milreis was worth from 29 to 34 reis gold.

The rates of the day compared with those of the corresponding day of last year were as follows:

	1898	1899
London, per milreis.....	7 7/14 d.	5 1/2 d. to 7 1/2 d.
Paris, per franc.....	18 1/2 d. to 18 3/4 d.	18 1/2 d. to 18 3/4 d.
Hamburg, per mark.....	18 1/2 d. to 18 3/4 d.	20 2/3 d. to 20 7/8 d.
Italy, per lira.....	18 2/7 d. to 18 3/3 d.	18 2/7 d. to 18 3/3 d.
New York, per dollar.....	75 6/2 d. to 75 2/2 d.	81 5/8 d. to 81 5/8 d.

MARKET REPORT.

Rio de Janeiro, 25th April, 1899.

Exports.

Coffee.—The declared sales for the last week were 57,000 bags, against entries of 30,600 and shipments of 30,200. The foreign sales were 20,000 bags, in New York, 4,000 in Havre, 3,000 in Hamburg, 4,000 in London, making in all a total of 38,200 against 23,000 in the previous week. On Monday, when the Rio market opened there was a period of quietness, but the market soon began to move when packers were done with 13,800 and 13,800 per arroba for No. 7 type, but the business between shippers and packers was small and was done on bases from 13,800 to 13,800. In Santos the price for good average per 10 kilos was still the same as in the previous week, but the foreign markets were devoid of interest. The sales in Rio market on Monday did not exceed 3,000 bags and on Tuesday the sales did not amount to more. The packers were not anxious and the business between them and packers was done on bases from 13,800 to 13,800 per arroba for No. 7 type with little business. The shippers held aloof and the best price of the day was 13,800 as a base. The Santos market was unchanged. The small riles were still the same as in the previous week, but the little business done between packers and factors was arranged on a base of 12,800 to 13,800 per arroba for No. 7 type. The shippers would not pay the prices asked by packers, but the packers were not willing to almost halve the prices being purely nominal. The Santos market was held at the same rate of 3,800 for good average per 10 kilos. The foreign markets were unchanged, but the foreign markets were held at 13,800. The foreign markets were held with little significance. On Thursday the market moved slightly and the little business done between packers and factors was arranged on a base of 12,800 to 13,800 per arroba for No. 7 type. The shippers would not pay the prices asked by packers, but the packers were not willing to almost halve the prices being purely nominal. The Santos market was held at the same rate of 3,800 for good average per 10 kilos. The foreign markets were unchanged, but the foreign markets were held at 13,800.

Sugar.—There is a marked disparity in entries as compared with same period last year. Nothing whatever has been done here for export to U. S. ports, but in Macieló shipments were made. For Liverpool a limited business was done hence. As heretofore the bulk of sugar shipped has been for home consumption; of late however less has gone constwise owing to a decline in prices at Rio. During the past month a great deal of rain has fallen all through the sugar zone. Planters complain however that some damage has been done to the canes by caterpillars, but nothing like the same extent as cereals and which have suffered severely. I quote today as follows, per 15 kilos unbagged, on shore viz: *Ubatuba* \$800 @ 9,600, *Brauas* 744 @ 10,500, *Crystallino* \$850 @ 5,600, *Mascareados* 4,500 @ 4,600, *Brontos* 4,600 @ 3,800, *Brontos melado* 4,100 @ 4,400, *Relâmenos* 3,700 @ 3,500.

Cotton.—Receipts continue on a low scale, purchases effected being almost confined to Rio and Santos. 1st Peruvians are worth to day 16,500 p. 15 kilos per shw. shore.

Rio Gde., Pelotas and P. Alegre.

Rio Gde., Pelotas and P. Aleg

Freight.—No further charters to advise. The S. S. "Lisbonne" took the berth here for Liverpool and left this a full ship sugar at 10/- per ton f.a. & Cotton seed at 1/- per ton f.a., a few pressed bales Cotton at 3/- per hhd.^{1/2}.

At those rates the Harrison liner is a full ship to arrive hence and from Maceió.

The S. S. "Scholar" a later arrival than the "Actor" has engaged some Cotton seed from Parahyba at 7/- per ton f.a. Business for the South has not been nearly so brisk and rates generally are easier the supply of tonnage has been somewhat in excess of the demand.

		DISTINATION	COTTON	SUGAR	MASCARAVOS	RUM	ALE	HOL
Northern & Southern ports of Brazil		Bags	Bales	Bags				
Liverpool								
United States								
Southampton								
River Plate								
68,738								
7,538								
707,596								
56,387								
385,043								
15,071								
6,206								

Imports.

FLOUR.—There have been no fresh arrivals during the past week. The market has not improved as dealers still hold a large stock of American flour which has small demand, and River Plate flour is being offered at much inferior prices. The state of the market will be readily seen from the following table:—

Trieste	nominal.
Richmond 1st	3/-00 to 3/-00
do 2nd	nominal.
Baltimore 1st	38/-00 to 39/-00
do 2nd	37 000 to 38 000
Western and Interior	nominal.
River Plate	28 000 to 29 000
Local Mills	36 000 to 37 000

Codfish.—The s.s. Rosario brought 375 cases from Hamburg last week. There was little business done and stock and prices remain practically unchanged. Gaspe is being quoted at 60/-00 per tub by importers and 61/- to 62/-00 by brokers. Halifax 55/-00 to 56/-00 per tub; St. John's vary from 40/-00 to 45/-00 per barrel, and Norwegian cases from 73/-00 to 74/-00.

Lard.—Arrivals nil. The market is quiet, and there has been no change in price since last week. American lard is still being quoted at 90/-00 per pound, and native lard is still quoted as nominal.

Pork.—No additions have been made to stock from abroad. The market continues weak, but no change in prices has taken place. American pork is still selling from 18/-00 to 18/-40 per pound wholesale, and native pork from 18/-00 to 18/-00 per kilo.

Rice.—The s.s. Rosario brought 550 bags from Hamburg. The heavy stock impeded the importers and brokers, and prices remain as in the previous week. Old crop rice is being quoted at 28/-00 per bag of 40 kilos and the new crop at 28/-00 per bag.

Pitch Pine.—There were no receipts last week. There was a steady demand and prices went up to from 9/-00 to 9/-00 per dozen.

White Pine.—There have been no additions to stock in the past week, but prices have gone up to 26/-00 per foot general and some special lots have sold at 28/-00 per foot.

Spruce Pine.—No receipts. The market is dull and prices are quoted nominal.

Swedish Pine.—The E. N. Hansen brought 9,165 pieces from Westerwick. The market is exceedingly dull, and we have heard of no sales.

Kerosene.—There have been no new arrivals. The market remains firm on account of a brisker demand. Prices are now quoted from 10/-00 to 10/-00 according to quantity.

Turpentine.—No fresh receipts. The market preserves its firmness and the demand has been sustained. The latest quotations are 13/-00 to 14/-00 per kilo.

Rubber.—No new consignments have come to hand. The market is strong at last week's rates, which have been well maintained. The demand continues brisk. Dark grades still sell at 36/-00 per barrel, and light grades at 30/-00.

Cement.—No fresh arrivals. There has been no change in the firmness of the market or in prices since our last report. Belgian cement sells at 17/-00

to 18/-00 per barrel, and English cement from 19/-00 to 20/-00 per barrel.

Indian Corn.—The arrivals during the week were 926 bags ex Les Andes from the River Plate and 300 bags ex Magdalena. The demand continues good, but the stock is still heavy and prevents a rise in the market prices. The selling prices for both River Plate and native grown maize continues at 11/-00 to 11/-00 per bag wholesale.

Braun.—No arrivals from abroad. There is a slack demand, and the local mills can only obtain 18/-00 per kilo.

Hay.—No fresh consignments came to hand last week. The large stock on hand has caused a small fall in price, as alfalfa from the River Plate is being quoted from 17/-00 to 18/-00 reis per kilo, but the demand is still a good one. The former tone of exchange has also influenced the market.

Coal.—The following vessels arrived with coal last week:—

From Cardiff, ex *Sheriff*, 40,56 tons.
ex *Castros*, 4,084 "

Rum.—The week's supply was of average quantity, and the following prices now rule:—

Pernambuco and Maceió	28/-00 to 29/-00
Bahia and Aracaju	26/-00 to 27/-00
Campos	260 000 to 270 000
Angra and Paraty	300 000
Parahyba	260 000 to 270 000
Alcohol of 36 to 38 deg.	450 000 to 470 000
ditto	40 deg. 450 000 to 500 000

SHIPPING NEWS.**ARRIVALS OF FOREIGN VESSELS.**

APRIL 17.

BALTIMORE.—Amer. bk. *Baltimore*; 671 tons; Malcolm; 40 ds; sundries to John Moore & Co.

APR. 18.

PASCAGOULA.—Br. bk. *Riviera Head*; 1,263 tons; Morris; 80 ds; lumber to order.

APR. 21.

WESTERWICK.—Nor. bk. *Ahava*; 379 tons; Dahlberg; timber to order.

APR. 23.

STUDERLAND.—Nor. bk. *Ringhorst*; 86 tons; Noordland 70 ds; coal to Wilson, Sons & Co.**DEPARTURES OF FOREIGN VESSELS.**

APRIL 20.

BARBADOS.—Br. lug. *Argentina*; 580 tons; McQuarrie; stone ballast.**FREIGHTS.**

NEW ORLEANS 1/-40 cents and 5% primeage per bag of 60 kilos.

GENOA 1/-30 francs and 10% primeage per ton of 1,000 kilos.

MAREKES 1/-30 francs and 10% primeage per ton of 1,000 kilos.

SOUTHAMPTON 1/-25 shillings and 5% primeage per ton of 1,000 kilos.

LONDON 1/-30 shillings and 5% primeage per ton of 1,000 kilos.

HAVRE 1/-17 francs, 50 centimes and 10% primeage per ton of 900 kilos.

ANTWERP 1/-20 shillings and 5% primeage per ton of 1,000 kilos.

BORDEAUX 1/-40 francs and 10% primeage per ton of 900 kilos.

LIVERPOOL 1/-35 shillings and 5% primeage per ton, weight or measure.

VALPARAISO 1/-45 shillings and 5% primeage per ton of 1,000 kilos.

MONTEVIDEO 1/-30/-00 per bag of coffee.

BUENOS AIRES 1/-30/-00 per bag of coffee.

ENGAGEMENTS.MARSEILLE.—Fr. str. *Les Andes*; 1,000 bags of coffee.

NEW ORLEANS 1/-40 cents and 5% primeage per bag of 60 kilos.

RIVER PLATE.—Fr. str. *Cordillera*; 1,300 do doGENOA etc.—It. str. *Duch de Genova*; 2,000 do doDO — It. str. *Malto Bruzzo*; 5,200 do doANTWERP.—Br. str. *Miho*; 500 do do

VENEZUELA Afloat & Chartered for Rio

America Porto

Alata Leith

Asia Valencia 24 Mar.

Bertha Swansea

Condance Hamburg

Claudina Porto

Cora Glasgow 19 Dec.

Charles Dickens Pensacola

Corrievreckan Leith

Clara Chittagong 24 Feb.

Ellida Pensacola

Francis S. Hampshire New York

Glenburn Rangoon 22 Feb.

Gazelle Pensacola 27 Feb.

Grazia Pensacola

Hamburg —

Jotan Cardiff 1 Mar.

Levuka Pensacola

Leonor Porto

Marijosa Porto

Marabona Pascagoula

Magellan Pensacola

19 Mal. Real Portugueza

Olivia	Gothenburg	25 Feb.
Osterback	Swansea	
Okta	Antwerp	17 Mar.
Priscilla	Baltimore	13 Mar.
Peulua Castle	Rangoon	14 Mar.
Ruby	Pascagoula	—
Sauermauer	Marseilles	12 Feb.
Ville de Cayenne	Porto	—
Varro	Baltimore	—
White Wings	Baltimore	—

Arrivals of foreign steamers.

DATE	NAME	FROM	CONSIGNMENT TO
Apr.			
17	Nile	Southampton 17 ds.	Royal Mail
17	Haudel	London 28 ds.	N. Megaw & Co.
17	Hebe	Liverpool 23 ds.	G. G. & Co.
17	Tarino	Hamburg 24 ds.	La Velocie
18	Rosario	Cardiff 26 ds	H. Johnston & Co.
18	Castanea	Rio de Janeiro 24 ds.	Royal Mail & Co.
19	Madigaleua	Macau 24 ds.	N. Megaw & Co.
21	Les Andes	Cardiff 7 ds.	Brazilian Coal Co.
21	Santos	Santos 16 ds.	E. Johnston & Co.
21	Lucifer	Glasgow 28 ds.	W. Martini & Co.
21	Alacer	Porto 15 ds.	W. Martini & Co.
23	Franklin	Rio de Janeiro 14 ds.	A. Fiorita & Co.
23	M. Brinco	do 13 ds.	Rio Flour Mills, La Velocie

Departures of foreign steamers.

DATE	NAME	FOR	CARGO
Apr.			
17	Livorno	New York	Sundries
17	Caravellas	New Orleans	
17	Alvernia	Rio de Janeiro	
17	Citadela	London	
17	Tarino	Paris	
17	Bathori	Santos	
17	Alvaro Cabral	Admiral*	
18	Madeleine	Southampton	
19	Coleridge	New York*	
20	Holland	Santos	
20	Rozario	do	
20	Prince of Wales	Macau	
20	Cochet	Buenos Aires	
21	Les Andes	Marseille*	
21	Santos	Hamburg*	
22	Marita	Buenos Ayres	
22	Bellanca	Santos	
23	Cordillera	Rio Plate	

* Calling at intermediate ports.

Foreign sailing vessels in the port of Rio de Janeiro, April 23rd 1899.

NAME	SSOL	CALLING	FROM	CONSIGNERS
American				
bk Virginia	7/5	Apr. 15	Pensacola	To order
bk Baltimore	6/7	17	Baltimore	J. Moore & C.
Argentine				
Iug M. B. Tower	\$89	Mar. 22	Paramaguá	To order
Austrian				
bk Mazuranic	5/6	Apr. 5	Marselles	Avenir & C.
British				
bk R. S. Besnard	12/12	Mar. 10	Pensacola	To order
sp Orlanda	2/12	Mar. 9	Hamburg	H. Stoltz & C.
bk Virgilia	10/12	26	Leith	Gaz Co.
sp Archibald	16/19	16/19	Westwick	To order
bk R. Wood	12/6	18	Pascagoula	To order
German				
sp Orlanda	12/12	Mar. 9	Hamburg	H. Stoltz & C.
bk Virgilia	2/12	26	Leith	Gaz Co.
bk H. F. H. Alana	1/12	26	Westwick	To order
bk Kinghorn	8/9	23	Sand Land	W. Sons & C.
Russian				
bk Verdandi	7/7	Mar. 14	Pensacola	To order
Spanish				
bk Tereza	2/6	Mar. 20	Santos	To order
sp Palamos	1/10	Apr. 12	Marselles	To order
SOCIALIST QUOTATIONS—S. PAULO.				
Banco Comercio e Industria	310,000	sellers	buyers	
Construtor e Agricola	—	—	—	
Credito Real da Carteira H.	—	—	105,000	
Lavradores	—	—	100,000	
Mercantil de Santos	—	—	120,000	
S. Paulo	—	—	150,000	
Ribeirão Preto	—	—	138,000	
União de S. Carlos (all paid)	250,000	235,000		
do (40%)	120,000	125,000		
União de S. Paulo (70%)	27,000	24,500		
do (50%)	17,000	16,000		
Santos	90,000	90,000		
Cia Agua e Luz	—	—	105,000	
Antarcticas	—	—	76,000	
Argos Paulista	—	—	8,000	
Bragantina	—	—	—	
Fábril Paulistana	—	—	—	
Ferro Carril Sto. Amaro	—	—	—	
Gaz de São Paulo	—	—	90,000	
Lupton	—	—	90,000	
Mechanica	—	—	116,000	
Mogiana (all paid)	232,000	227,000		
Paulista	—	—	236,000	
Pogredor	—	—	40,000	
Stupakoff	—	—	30,000	
Telephonica	—	—	50,000	
União Sportiva	—	—	80,000	
Vila Paulista	—	—	30,000	

STOCKS AND SHARES.

APRIL 17.				</th

April 25th, 1899.]

THE RIO NEWS.

11

SUTTON & SONS

The Queen's Seedsmen, Reading, England.

VEGETABLE, FLOWER, Grass, and Clover Seeds.

Complete Collections of Vegetable and Flower Seeds, specially arranged for Brazil in tin boxes hermetically sealed.

Catalogues and all information will be readily supplied by the Agents,

HOPKINS, CAUSER & HOPKINS,
RUA THEOPHILO OTTONI, 75

Rio de Janeiro.

BUILT UP ON NATURE'S PLAN.

MELLIN'S FOOD

RESEMBLES MOTHER'S MILK IN COMPOSITION AND PROPERTIES. IT MAY BE GIVEN FROM BIRTH. MELLIN'S FOOD is of the highest value for the weak and sickly babe, as well as for the strong and vigorous. MELLIN'S FOOD is adapted for use in all Climates, and for Infants of all races, and may be obtained of all Dealers throughout the World.

MELLIN'S FOOD WORKS, PECKHAM, LONDON, ENG.

Agents: Messrs. CRASHLEY & Co.

36, RUA DO OUVIDOR, RIO DE JANEIRO.

Try HOLYROOD Water

A purely BRITISH article

Analysed and passed by the Junta de Hygiene of Rio de Janeiro

Retailed at the London Store
34 RUA DO OUVIDOR

J. MACFARLAN & Co.

Holyrood,
EDINBURGH.

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are those manufactured by the
Babcock Printing Press Manufacturing Co.



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No. 79 Rua Sete de Setembro

ASK FOR
"MOUNTAIN DEW"
SCOTCH WHISKY



ROBERTSON, SANDERSON & Co., Ltd.
Leith

COMMERCIAL PRINTING

OF EVERY KIND AND DESCRIPTION AT
No. 79, Sete de Setembro
1st floor.

RUBBER HAND STAMPS

Metal-Hatted Rubber Type
and patent "Air CUSHION" STAMPS.

S. T. LONGSTRETH,
Office and works: 15, Travessa do Ouvidor,
1st floor.

N.B. — Special attention given to large
stamps (trade-marks) and large type for
marking coffee bags.

Business Signs Engraved

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Subscriptions for this important financial organ
published in London, will be received at this office.

Subscription, 20s. per annum.

VALVOLINE

LUBRICATING OILS

for Cylinders, Valves, Locomotives, Looms,
Spindles, Coffee and Sugar machinery, Dy-
namos, and all classes of Machinery.

Every Tin and case, in addition to the
registered trade mark Valvoline, bears the
name of the makers

LEONARD & ELLIS, New York.

Sole Agents for Brazil:

KING, FERREIRA & Co.
11, RUA 1.º DE MARÇO, Rio de Janeiro.
11, RUA DA QUITANDA, São Paulo.

CLOS ST. CHARLES

One of the nicest dinner clarets that
comes into the Rio market.

A good wine at a moderate price.

To be obtained at

CRASHLEY'S,

Rua do Ouvidor N. 36

CLEVELAND BICYCLES

MODELS FOR 1898

Ladies, Gentlemen and Children

A complete stock of bicycle supplies of best American
manufacture.

TIRES

LANTERNS

WRENCHES

CYCLOMETERS

BELLS

SADDLES

JAMES MITCHELL

OUVIDOR 57 RIO DE JANEIRO

SEA SICKNESS

26 cases were treated on board s.s. "Olinde" Dr. Euzebio Pinto with Tincture of Ne-
candra and of these, 22 cases were com-
pletely cured, and the remaining four be-
came much better.

The illustrious naval surgeon Dr. Henrique Mangeon says that during voyages on
new ships he has had occasion to use
Tincture of Necandra Amara of Mr. Antero
Leivas against sea sickness and always
with excellent results.

Numberless testimonialsof seafarers justify
the results obtained by these distin-
guished physicians with the Tincture and
pill of the Necandra Amara against sea-
sickness.

In order to facilitate the use of this medi-
cine a prospectus accompanies each bottle
written in the Portuguese, English and
French languages.

N. B. The Necandra Amara pills are for-
mulated in the same doses of the Ne-
candra Amara in order that they may be sent by
post all over the world with the least pos-
sible delay to supply the medical offices of White,
Elixir, and Tincture of Necandra Amara,
which are liquid and cannot, therefore, be
shipped by the same rapid and sure
means.

For sea sickness, nausea in pregnancy,
impoverishment of blood vessels, rheumatism,
leg and convulsive after fits, and serious
ailments, the pills should be ground
and dissolved in a small glass of Port wine
in order that they may be taken as a liquid to
insure a prompt action; it also cures fits
for adults and children who cannot take
dry pills, and in this case they can be di-
luted in pure water if no wine is to be
had.

Persons who have no connections here
and who may desire to have these
useful pills can obtain them by applying
directly to the proprietor who undertakes to
receive orders by registered post to any part
of Brazil, or abroad for the small sum of
25.000 per box, 125.000 for 8 and 205.000 for
12 boxes.

ADDRESS: Joaquim Bueno de Miranda;

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Geo. R. Penton. Frank H. Norton
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Ship Brokers and Commission Merchants.
Old regular Line Sailing Packets to
RIO DE JANEIRO & SANTOS.
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Capital. . . . 40,000,000 Marks.

Regular Lines of Steam Packets between
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China, Japan
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Departures from Rio de Janeiro on the 1st
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Bahia, Antwerp and Bremen.
Passenger's and cargo for all ports of the different
lines accepted.
Passage Rates: 1st-cl. 3rd-cl.
Rio-Antwerp, Bremen..... 40 Marks £ 9.—
" " " " 350 " " 7.—
For further information apply to
HERM. STOLZ & Co., Agents,
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Steamships.

ROYAL MAIL
STEAM PACKET COMPANY.
Under contracts with the British and Brazilian
Governments for carrying the mails.

TABLE OF DEPARTURES.
1899

Date	Steamer	Destination
Apr. 27	Minho	Bahia, Maceió, Pernambuco, Las Palmas, Lisbon and Southampton.
May 1	Clyde	Montevideo & Buenos Ayres
" 3	Nile	Bahia, Pernambuco, Lisbon, Vigo, Cheiroz and Southampton.

This Company will have steamers from and to
England three times a month.
Insurance on freight shipped on these steamers can
be taken out at the Agency.

For freight, passages and other information apply
at No. 2, Rua General Camara, 1st floor.

C. J. Cazaly,
Superintendent.

LIVERPOOL, BRAZIL AND
RIVER PLATE STEAMERS.

LAMPART & HOLT LINE

PASSENGER SERVICE FOR NEW YORK

Wordsworth..... 17th May
Buffon..... and June

The steamer

"HEVELIUS"

is intended to sail on the 3rd May for
BAHIA PERNAMBUCO and

New York

Taking 1st and 3rd class passengers at moderate
rates.

Surgeon and Stewardess carried.

The voyage is much quicker than by way of England
and without the inconvenience of transfer.

Illuminated with electric light.

Weekly cargo steamers for NEW YORK.

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60, Rua 1º de Março.

For passage and further information apply to the
Agents: NORTON, MEGAW & Co. Ltd.

58, Rua 1º de Março

**PACIFIC STEAM
NAVIGATION COMPANY.**

ROYAL MAIL STEAMERS.
DEPARTURES for LIVERPOOL.

Orellana..... Apr. 26th
Oropesa..... May 9th

These popular steamers are fitted with the electric
light and all modern conveniences. Cabin of highest
order.

For freights apply to F. D. Machado.

No. 4, Rua S. Pedro.

and for passage and other information to

Wilson Sons & Co., Ltd., Agents,
No. 2, Rua São Pedro.

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OUTSIDE WRAPPER
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**ORIGINAL WORCESTERSHIRE
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Collections of stamps purchased.

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Vendors of the GENUINE world renowned

Crab Apple Blossoms & Lavender Salts

Or THE CROWN PERFUMERY CO., LONDON.

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English and Scotch Goods.

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POCAHONTAS SMOKELESS STEAM COAL

Analysis of Pocahontas Coal made by John Pattinson, F. I. C., F. C. S., Newcastle-on-Tyne

Carbon	86.51 per cent.
Hydrogen	4.44 "
Oxygen	4.95 "
Nitrogen	0.66 "
Sulphur	0.61 "
Ash	1.54 "
Water	1.29 "

100.00 per cent.

Calorific Power. Pounds of water evaporated from 212° Fah. by one pound of the coal, as determined in Thompson's Calorimeter, 15.4 lbs.

This coal is of high Calorific Power, being in this respect equal to the best Welsh Steam Coal, and is excellent coal for Steam-raising purposes.

CASTNER, CURRAN & BULLITT

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Old Colony Bldg., Chicago—Neave Bldg., Cincinnati—Terry Bldg., Roanoke.

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They are made of the best material, are accurately fitted, and are light running. And they are the cheapest first-class presses on the market.

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The discovery of this wonderful product of the Brazilian flora has furnished a powerful and efficacious remedy not only for sea-sickness, but also for the nausea felt in pregnancy and that which results from the motion of the train on railways, as well as for such diseases of the stomach and bowels as require a good tonic, carminative, diuretic or regulator for promoting menstruation.

The Nectandra Amara Pills are prepared with all scientific precautions for their perfect preservation, and are put up in strong boxes, so that they may be forwarded by post in filling orders from all parts of the world. They are accompanied with printed directions in three languages—Portuguese, English and French—so that their therapeutic effects and the manner of taking them may be readily understood.

All orders addressed to the manufacturer accompanied by the money and the post-office address of the applicant, will be promptly filled and the pills will be forwarded by post, registered by post, at the following rates:—Per single box, 25000; per half dozen boxes, 125000; per dozen boxes 200000.

Address of manufacturer:—Joaquim Burano de Miranda, Rua de S. Pedro, N. 74 1º andar, Rio de Janeiro, Brazil.

THE RIO NEWS.

This paper is now in its 26th year, having originally been published as *The South American Mail* and *The British and American Mail*. It assumed its present title at the beginning of April, 1879, when it was published three times a month. From a tri-monthly it has been changed to a weekly publication, and from four pages it has been increased to twelve.

As an advertising medium *The Rio News* occupies an exceptionally advantageous position. It circulates widely throughout Brazil, and in Europe and the United States. Its subscribers are principally business men interested in Brazilian trade, industries and investments. No other periodical, even with much larger circulation, can offer better inducements to advertisers who seek the attention of these classes.

All communications should be addressed to the Editor and Publisher, Caixa do Correio, 356, Rio de Janeiro.

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Weekly Passenger service between Rio de Janeiro and Porto Alegre, calling at Paraná, Desterro, Rio Grande and Pelotas.

Sailings every Saturday at 4 p. m. invariably.

The Steamer

ITAPERUNA

will sail for

Paranaguá, Desterro, Rio Grande, Pelotas and Porto Alegre,

Saturday 29th inst.

Freight and parcels received through the Trapiche SILVINO until the 28th.

Valuables at the office, on the day of sailing, till 2 p. m.

No encomendas de any description will be received at the Company's office.

For passages and information apply to the office of

LAGE IRMÃOS,
Rua do Hospício, 9.